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Horticultural Products Review

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United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
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Circular Series

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CURRENT RECORDS

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

In November 1986 U.S. exports of horticultural products to destinations other than Canada leaped 45 percent to \$260 million.* The increase was spread over most major markets, with particularly favorable growth in Japan and Western Europe. The value of exports to Japan, led by almonds and grapefruit, increased 65 percent in November 1986 compared to November 1985. The volume of almonds shipped to Japan increased 43 percent despite sharply higher prices which caused the value of exports to quadruple. Exports to the European Community--led by almonds, walnuts, grapefruit, dried prunes, raisins and dehydrated onion and garlic--grew by 52 percent. Horticultural exports to other Western European nations pulled out of the doldrums, increasing from \$8 million in November 1985 to \$21 million in November 1986. Again, almonds showed the biggest gain, but grapefruit, apples, pears, grapes, dehydrated potato products, and wine also made favorable advances. For the first 2 months of fiscal year (FY) 1987, October and November 1986, U.S. horticultural exports to destinations other than Canada are \$510 million, 33 percent ahead of the same two months of FY 1986. (*Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to that destination are not accurate. Many exports shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For Further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures unless otherwise noted, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha)=2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

FFR - 3 1987

UPDATE

General Developments

--The Government of Japan recently announced a change in the procedure for certifying exports of frozen fruits and vegetables to Japan. This change is expected to facilitate the required certification of these products to that market. The new system permits the self-certification by the processor (or certification by the exporter or State Department of Agriculture) for all frozen fruits and vegetables except for those derived from products prohibited in Japan in the fresh state. The products that still must be certified through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) procedure are those prepared from apples, quinces, yams, cabbages, pears, peaches, eggplant, white potatoes parboiled in water, plums, apricots, peppers, cherries, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes.

Frozen fruits and vegetables prepared from other raw commodities do not have to be certified by AMS; they can be self-certified or certified by the exporter or State. White potato products cooked in oil also are exempt from AMS certification and can be self-certified.

Self-certification by the processor is straightforward, requiring only the following information to be placed on the invoice or other official shipping document that accompanies the product: Name of company, product description and amount shipped, date of freezing, temperature of freezing, name and signature of responsible company office or representative, title of company official or representative, and date of signature.

--The Government of Mexico announced a list of commodity categories that require an import permit from the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development (SECOFI), effective from Nov. 1, 1986 to Oct. 31, 1987. Categories of interest are shown in the statistical section of this circular. Commodities not included in the list will not require an import permit from SECOFI. The United States exported \$37 million of horticultural products to Mexico in fiscal year 1986 (Oct. 1985-Sept. 1986). The most important items shipped were hops (\$10.8 million), fresh vegetables (\$4.6 million), tree nuts (\$4.1 million), canned vegetables (\$2.9 million), non-citrus fruit (\$2.9 million), and dried fruit, mostly prunes (\$2.5 million).

--Effective November 1, 1986, Mexico eliminated the import permit requirement for a number of horticultural products including inshell walnuts, canned fruit, and fresh and preserved olives (see Horticultural Products Review, September 1985 and February 1986). Other products liberalized are live plants; fresh and dried figs; pecans; provisionally preserved fruit; dried fruit unsuited for immediate consumption and in containers of at least 200 kgs.; melon and citrus peel; fruits and vegetables preserved with acetic acid; frozen fruit with sugar added; fruit preserved by sugar; jellies; and fruit and vegetable juices except orange juice with a density of 1.25 or more.

--The Canadian Government has proposed a regulation that would prohibit the addition of sulfites to fruits and vegetables intended to be served raw to consumers. The date this proposed regulation would be effective, if it is adopted, has not been announced.

Citrus and Products

--A public hearing on a proposal partially to lift geographic restrictions on imports of unshu oranges (a tangerine-type fruit) from Japan was held January 6 by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the USDA. APHIS has concluded that unshu oranges grown in Japan safely may be imported and distributed throughout the United States except in areas where known hosts of a certain strain of citrus canker can be grown. Presently, unshu oranges from Japan can be imported and moved into only six states--Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington--and then only in accordance with certain safeguards.

If the proposal is adopted, the importation of unshu oranges will be expanded to 36 states. The 12 states in which shipments would continue to be prohibited include the major citrus producing areas of Florida, California, Arizona, and Texas. U.S. tangerine imports from Japan during calendar year 1985 totaled only 1,300 metric tons, representing approximately 20 percent of all imports of this type of citrus fruit.

--The Government of Australia announced that the December 10 automatic tariff reduction for orange and tangerine juices, including concentrates, will be reversed. The import tariff, at approximately 35 percent ad valorem, had been cut 5 percent on December 10. In announcing the cabinet decision to restore the level of protection to 35 percent, the Minister for Primary Industries stated that the Government had decided against further increasing the already high level of tariff assistance enjoyed by the industry. The official press release also pointed out that the processing sector receives very high levels of assistance--six times that of agriculture overall. The assistance structure appears to have encouraged substantial dependence on processing, at the expense of fresh fruit sales.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--The United States on Dec. 5, 1986, prohibited the import of apples and pears from France for plant quarantine reasons. The imports were stopped after early season shipments showed unusually high rates of rejection by plant quarantine preclearance procedures. U.S. apple and pear imports from France have increased steadily in recent years. Apple imports, almost entirely of the Granny Smith variety, jumped from 2,083 tons in 1981/82 to 15,821 tons in 1985/86. Pear imports grew from zero in 1981/82 to 814 tons in 1985/86.

--Japan will prohibit the importation of papayas treated with ethylene dibromide (EDB) effective June 1, 1987. The United States exported 3,494 tons of papayas valued at \$4.1 million to Japan in the year ending Sept. 30, 1986.

--U.S. grape and apple exports face changes in the New Zealand market. In December 1985, New Zealand abolished monopoly control of certain fruit imports, including table grapes, by Fruit Distributors, Inc. As a result, during July 1985-June 1986, New Zealand's table grape imports quadrupled from the same period in 1984/85. Prior to liberalization, the United States supplied about 90 percent of all table grape imports, Australia supplying the remainder. In 1985/86, the volume of U.S. shipments remained about the same, but imports from Australia jumped to capture 74 percent of the expanded market. Table grapes face some phytosanitary restrictions but no tariff.

UPDATE

Although the United States is the dominant and frequently the sole supplier of New Zealand apple imports, U.S. sales have been declining since 1983. The New Zealand Apple and Pear Board, which has monopoly control of apple imports, claims high cost and unfavorable quality are the reasons.

Dried Fruit and Nuts

--On November 4, 1986, Mexico increased the import tariff on treenuts from 22.5 percent to 45 percent ad valorem. U.S. exports of treenuts to Mexico, excluding inshell walnuts for processing and re-export, totalled \$4.1 million in fiscal year 1986.

--The 1986 Iranian pistachio crop is estimated at 80,000 to 85,000 tons of good quality, large-sized nuts, according to trade contacts reported by the U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Madrid. This is a 35-percent increase over the 1985 crop of 61,000 tons as reported by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Price quotations as of November 1, f.o.b. Iran, were \$3,500 per ton for grade 22/24, \$3,200 per ton for grade 24/26 and \$3,000 per ton for grade 26/28. For vacuum-packed pistachios the price was quoted at \$4,415 per ton for grade 26/28 and \$5,200 per ton for grade 22/24. All prices are with blanks not to exceed five percent.

--Effective Dec. 10, 1986, the European Community (EC) reduced countervailing charges on raisins and sultanas, imported at less than the minimum import price (MIP), by 18 percent to 231.48 ECU (\$225) per ton. The adjustments will have no direct effect on U.S. raisin sales to the EC, which are priced above the MIP, but could increase the competition from low-cost suppliers.

Other Processed Fruit

--The Japanese government announced on December 10 a quota for 500 metric tons of pineapple juice concentrate (5 to 1 concentrate basis). This marked the first general quota issuance by Japan for pineapple concentrate. Heretofore, Japan had been issuing limited quotas (single strength product only) for hotel and airline use. According to an industry source, in recent years annual domestic pineapple concentrate production (all in Okinawa) was 2,000 tons. However, this quantity apparently is not sufficient to satisfy current consumer demand, which is estimated at 2,500 to 3,000 tons a year. Consequently, domestic juice manufacturers requested that the Japanese government allocate pineapple juice quotas.

Vegetables

--The Mexican Government has installed a one percent export tax and a requirement for export permits for certain vegetables and melons. Commodities included in the new system, effective last October 30, are tomatoes, cucumbers, bell peppers, squash, eggplant, cantaloupes, and watermelon. Exports of mangos, Mexican (key) limes, and fresh and frozen strawberries also require permits, but are not taxed.

--Canada has taken the first step toward the formation of a national potato marketing board. In response to a request from Canada's provincial potato marketing board, Agriculture Minister Wise announced that he would seek legislation that would permit the formation of a national potato marketing agency. The National Farm Products Marketing Council, the overseer of Canada's national farm products marketing agencies, is calling for public briefs on the merits of establishing such an agency and is expected to hold public hearings in the spring of 1987. The council is calling for public briefs by February 27, 1987. Public submissions are not restricted to Canadians and interested U.S. parties should address briefs to National farm Products Marketing Council, 13th Floor, Martel Bldg., 270 Albert Street, P.O. Box 3430, Station 'D', Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1P 6L4; Telephone (613) 995-2297.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--French wine production in 1986 is estimated at 72.1 million hectoliters, up 3 percent from 1985 and 6 percent above the 1981-85 average. French imports of wine dropped by 35 percent in 1985/86 due to higher prices of Italian wine combined with the methanol adulteration scandal in Italy. French exports to the United States fell 5 percent because of the weaker dollar.

--In Canada, the Liquor Control Board of Ontario reports a dramatic increase in the sales of California vintage wines. The increased demand is attributed to the Liquor Control Board's new price policy and promotional activities for California wines. Also, restaurant owners in Ontario, noting that guests are favoring California wines, are scrambling to have selections placed on their wine lists.

JAPAN: CITRUS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Production: Japan's citrus production ranks fifth in the world, behind Brazil, the United States, Spain, and Italy. Citrus production has declined about one-quarter to one-third from the record levels attained during the 1970's. The sharp decline in Japanese citrus harvests can be attributed to area reduction programs designed to support grower incomes by bringing citrus supplies in line with domestic demand.

About 90 percent of Japan's citrus production consists of tangerines (actually various types of mandarin or mandarin-like fruit). Satsumas or Mikan oranges account for 85 percent of the Japanese tangerine crop. The second most widely grown citrus variety is Natsudaidai or "summer oranges." The summer orange is a late variety available to Japanese consumers when supplies of other fruit have dwindled. Summer oranges appear similar to grapefruit. Because imported grapefruit generally are considered to have a sweeter taste and a higher juice content, demand for summer oranges has weakened in recent years. Japan also produces a relatively small quantity of navel oranges. Production of grapefruit and lemons is insignificant.

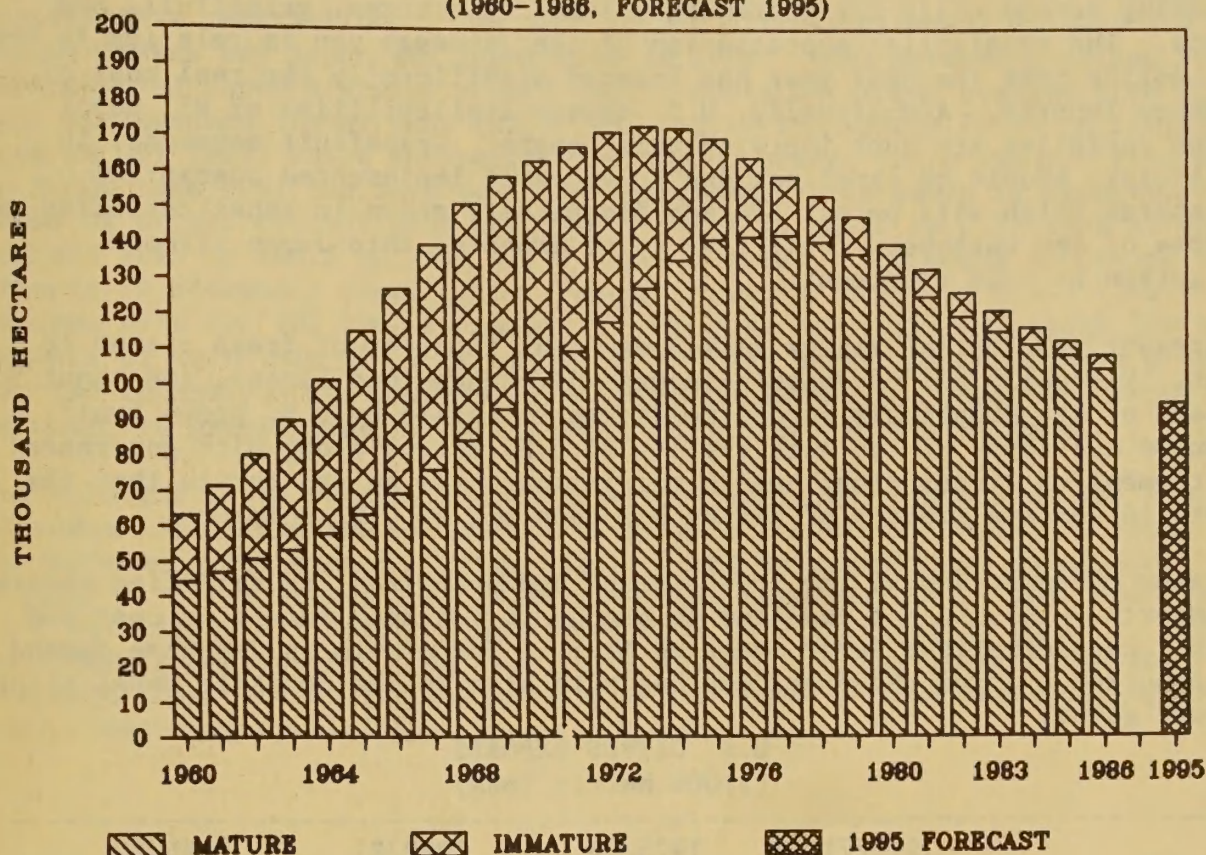
Satsuma production in Japan expanded greatly during the 1960's as incentives were introduced to redirect land from rice to other crops. The area planted to satsumas almost tripled between 1960 and 1973, from about 63,000 hectares to 173,000 hectares (427,000 acres). Similarly, production spiraled upward from about 900,000 tons in 1960/61 to 3.4 million tons in 1973/74. With the sharp rise in production, market prices dropped and grower incomes were threatened. In the mid 1970's, the first in a series of land use diversion programs was introduced to address oversupply. Although total satsuma area successfully was reduced, maturation of the plantings of the 1960's resulted in a net increase in total bearing area by the 1970's. Satsuma production therefore peaked in 1975/76 at 3.7 million tons, more than four times greater than in 1960/61. A second diversion scheme was initiated in 1979. Under this 5-year plan, the government gave growers assistance in order to reduce total satsuma area from 153,000 hectares in 1978 to 120,000 in 1983. A third program, implemented in 1984, has reduced satsuma area to a present 108,000 hectares, the lowest level since 1970.

Although the area planted to satsumas has declined, area devoted to other tangerine varieties and navel oranges has increased. Area planted to Iyokan and Hassaku tangerines rose from 4,300 hectares in 1967 to nearly 21,700 hectares in 1986, while navel orange area increased from 700 hectares to 5,000 hectares over the same period. Navel orange production, although still relatively low, has grown steadily over the past 15 years. The 1986/87 Japanese navel orange harvest is forecast at a record 65,000 tons, nearly six times larger than production in the early 1970's.

A further decline in area devoted to satsumas is anticipated. According to a recent Japanese government study, satsuma area is projected to fall to 95,000 hectares by 1995. Satsuma production, however, is expected to remain near the 2.5-million-ton level attained in 1985/86. Area planted and quantities harvested of other tangerine types and navel oranges will increase approximately 15,000 hectares and nearly 300,000 tons, respectively.

JAPANESE SATSUMA AREA

(1960-1986, FORECAST 1995)



Trade: The Japanese government traditionally has taken a protectionistic posture toward trade in citrus in order to insulate its domestic producers from outside competition. Over the years, however, persistent U.S. efforts to open the Japanese market have presented significant new sales opportunities for the U.S. citrus industry. Japanese import restrictions for fresh lemons and grapefruit were liberalized in 1964 and 1971, respectively. The ensuing impact on U.S. exports of these items was remarkable, with Japan developing into our leading export market for these two citrus fruits. During the early and mid-1970's, Japan permitted only minor upward adjustments in the import quota for oranges. This changed in 1978 when the government, following an agreement with the United States, began to allow significant increases in orange imports.

Over the past ten years, Japan's share of total U.S. citrus exports increased from 26 percent to 42 percent. Increased sales to Japan, however, only partially offset lower shipping volumes to the European Community (EC) and to Canada; total exports declined more than 100,000 tons between the 1975/76 and 1985/86 marketing seasons. U.S. citrus exports to the EC have suffered in recent years due to tariff discrimination resulting from preferential rates granted by the EC to Mediterranean suppliers. Fresh citrus sales to Canada have been declining in response to a shift in imports in favor of processed citrus products.

JAPAN CITRUS

The outlook for U.S. citrus exports to Japan during the current 1986/87 marketing season calls for increased volumes of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons. The substantial appreciation of the Japanese yen in relation to the U.S. dollar over the past year has lowered significantly the real cost of Japanese imports. Additionally, U.S. export availabilities of all major citrus varieties are much improved this season. Grapefruit movement, in particular, should be excellent due to recently implemented quarantine procedures which will permit Florida grapefruit, grown in zones certified to be free of the Caribbean fruit fly, to be imported into Japan without fumigation or cold treatment.

At present, the United States is the dominant supplier of fresh citrus to Japan. Virtually all of Japan's imports of oranges and lemons, and about 95 percent of its grapefruit import needs are satisfied by U.S. grown fruit. Japanese awareness of the high quality of U.S. citrus along with government enforcement of strict plant health regulations have helped ensure that the growth in Japan's imports of citrus has been met by U.S. shippers.

Japanese consumer demand for fresh lemons and grapefruit is satisfied entirely by imports. This is not expected to change in the near future as cost and quality considerations favor imported fruit. The growth in Japanese demand for imported oranges, however, may begin to slow as the domestic navel orange harvest gains.

U.S. CITRUS EXPORTS (1,000 Metric Tons)

	1970/71	1975/76	1980/81	1985/86
<u>Oranges</u>				
Japan	6	25	71	109
Canada	145	225	250	160
Hong Kong	45	97	114	126
EC	36	101	28	7
Other	13	40	47	40
Total <u>1/</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>442</u>
<u>Grapefruit</u>				
Japan	5	144	158	152
Canada	88	89	83	64
EC	12	75	81	79
Other	2	3	5	12
Total <u>1/</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>307</u>
<u>Lemons</u>				
Japan	57	86	118	111
Canada	16	19	20	15
EC	37	48	32	1
Other	14	40	14	9
Total <u>1/</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>136</u>

1/ Total exports include USDA estimates for shipments to Canada and, therefore, do not agree with U.S. export figures shown in citrus supply and utilization tables which are based entirely on Bureau of Census data.

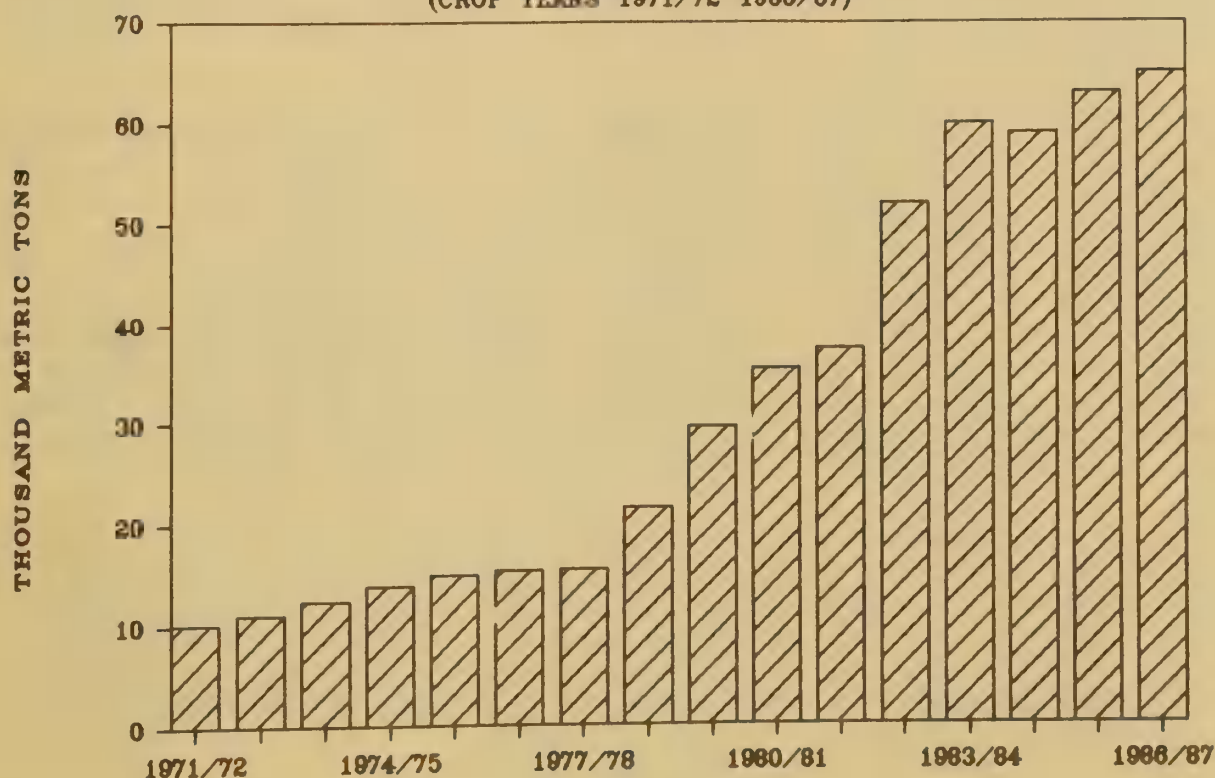
Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census; FAS/USDA estimates.

Japanese imports of fresh oranges and orange juice continue to be subject to quantitative restrictions. The most recent citrus agreement between the United States and Japan was negotiated in 1984. That agreement called for an expansion of Japan's global annual import quota for fresh oranges from 82,000 tons in Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 1982 (April 1982-March 1983) to 126,000 tons in JFY 1987, while increasing the cap on orange juice imports from 6,500 to 8,500 tons over the same period. The orange juice quota is expressed in terms of 5-to-1 concentrate, one ton of which is equal to 0.77 tons at 65 degrees brix or 265.2 gallons at 42 degrees brix). The quota on orange juice imports is extremely restrictive. Japan's regular quota of 6,545 tons at 65 degrees brix for JFY 1987 compares to 1985 U.S. concentrated orange juice imports of more than 400,000 tons at 65 degrees brix. The agreement provides for the relaxation of Japanese blending requirements for imported orange juice in order to permit some blends of up to 90 percent imported juice.

The existing U.S.-Japanese citrus agreement included a provision for the complete liberalization of imports of grapefruit juice on April 1, 1986. When the agreement was signed, United States Trade Representative Ambassador William E. Brock stated that "This concludes negotiations on beef and citrus, as I anticipate all import restriction will be eliminated on April 1, 1988." In order to prepare for this free trade format, the agreement calls for consultations between the United States and Japan to take place during JFY 1987, beginning April 1987.

JAPANESE ORANGE PRODUCTION

(CROP YEARS 1971/72-1986/87)



JAPAN CITRUS

Processing: Japan's citrus processing industry today is much smaller, in terms of fruit utilized, than only a few years ago. This results from a combination of declining fruit supplies brought on by smaller satsuma harvests and aggressive competition from other suppliers of processed citrus products. Satsumas make up about 85 percent of all citrus processed in Japan, with the balance consisting of other mandarin/tangerine types and summer oranges. Satsuma processing peaked at 1.3 million tons in the 1979/80 season. During the 1986/87 season, about 500,000 tons of satsumas will be processed into juice and canned segments.

The Japanese are avid consumers of fresh citrus. Average per capita consumption of fresh citrus in Japan is estimated at 48.5 pounds compared to 22.5 pounds in the United States. Consumption of citrus products in Japan, however, falls more than 90 percent below average levels enjoyed in the developed economies of Western Europe and North America. Insignificant production from domestically grown fruit has kept most Japanese consumers from getting acquainted with the good taste of orange and grapefruit juice, but the lifting of import restrictions should spur demand. Substantially larger quantities of imported product will be needed.

The sharp decline in this year's production of citrus juice is forcing the processing sector to turn to larger quantities of imported product in order to fully satisfy Japanese consumer demand for juice. The Japanese government granted industry requests during the past year for licenses authorizing "emergency" imports of orange juice. With the tight juice supply situation expected to continue throughout 1987, additional emergency imports are likely. Total orange juice imports during marketing year 1986/87 (October-September) are projected at 20,000 tons (5-to-1 concentrate) compared to the 8,500 tons spelled out for JFY 1987 in the U.S.-Japan citrus agreement. Because of low prices, Brazil has captured approximately 90 percent of the Japanese import market for orange juice, although importers still respond to U.S. offers based on an awareness of the high quality of U.S. product.

The tight juice supply has encouraged a recovery in the processing of summer oranges in Japan. Processor utilization of summer oranges had fallen to 26,000 tons in the 1984/85 season, but increased to 81,000 tons in 1985/86. Despite this season's small harvest, processor utilization of summer oranges for juice is expected to reach 60,000 tons. Increased processing of summer oranges appears only to be a stopgap to cope with the diminishing demand for this variety. Demand for fresh summer oranges is being hurt by imports of similar-looking but better-tasting grapefruit. The juice produced from summer oranges is sour and distinctly inferior to imported orange juice. Summer orange concentrate normally is blended with other fruit juices for use in less expensive fruit drinks.

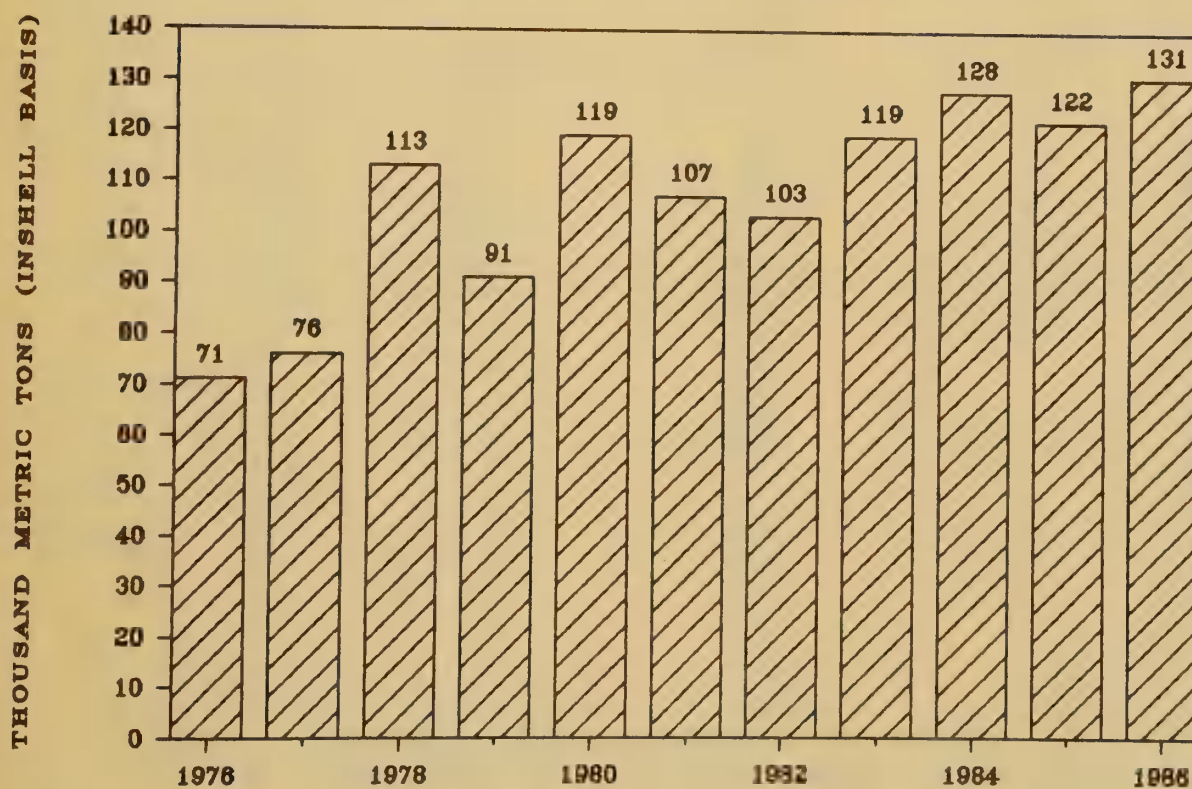
Japan's pack of canned satsuma sections continues to decline and now is less than 50 percent of the record volume produced in 1979/80. Production this year has been curtailed by short fruit supplies and poor export prospects. The substantial appreciation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar is expected to reduce sales to the United States, Japan's most important customer for canned satsumas. In 1985, Spain replaced Japan as the leading supplier of canned mandarin segments to the United States.

WORLD WALNUT TRADE: CHINA'S GROWING ROLE

China, the world's second largest walnut producer, had a record 1986 harvest of 131,000 tons, inshell basis. The crop showed a 9,000-ton jump from the previous year, and an 85-percent increase over 1976 production. Walnut exports have been increasing at an even faster rate. Exports are projected to reach 38,000 tons, inshell equivalent, for 1986/87, a 1,700 ton gain over the previous year and a 26 percent increase over just three years ago. Government efforts to increase production and maintain high exports are expected further to expand China's role in the world walnut trade.

Increased walnut production in China stems from direct government support for walnut producers and from general economic reforms which have increased the financial returns to walnut production. The Chinese Government has set a goal of a 30 to 40 percent expansion in walnut acreage and production by the early 1990's. To achieve this, emphasis has been placed on planting weather-resistant trees and improving grafting techniques to improve quality and output. Major gains have been realized from the reduction in the production of "iron walnuts", an extremely hard-shelled variety used mainly for oil extraction. Although substantial, the increase in walnut acreage is difficult to quantify because few trees are planted in groves. The majority are grown along the borders of fields, around homes, and in hilly areas. The demand for flat land for row crops, especially grains, has reinforced this traditional planting pattern.

CHINA: WALNUT PRODUCTION



SOURCE: CHINA STATISTICAL BUREAU

WALNUTS

Recent economic reforms in China have encouraged farmers to improve management and plant more walnut trees. Under the Production Responsibility System, adopted in 1978, a household can make a long-term (15 year) contract with its village to farm land which previously was farmed communally. As a result, time and money invested in improved pruning and increased fertilization and irrigation has a direct payoff to the grower. Increased planting has been encouraged by recent changes which allow land contracts to be inherited. An estimated one million trees per year are being planted in shanxi province. in 1984, reforms to the marketing system permitted walnut growers to sell their produce to any buyer at a negotiated price; previously they could sell only to the state-controlled supply and marketing corporations (SMC) at a state-determined procurement price. this change led to a 60 percent increase in the price paid to farmers by the Shanxi SMC for the 1984 harvest.

Despite the expected improvements, poor transportation between producing areas and markets, a lack of adequate storage facilities and a shortage of high-quality nursery stock will continue to hinder industry expansion. It is difficult for China to deliver nuts to Europe in time to meet holiday season demand on account of a relatively late harvest--August to early October--and slow transportation and long distances. The United Kingdom sends a special boat to China in late fall in an effort to make timely delivery.

CHINA: WALNUT EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, 1984 Metric Tons, Inshell Basis

Destination	Inshell	Kernels 1/	Total
Canada	0	7,363	7,363
United Kingdom	1,270	2,850	4,120
Hong Kong	660	1,365	2,025
Japan	0	1,865	1,865
Czechoslovakia	1,755	0	1,755
Lebanon	1,729	0	1,729
East Germany	1,708	0	1,708
Switzerland	1,564	0	1,564
Australia	59	1,013	1,072
West Germany	510	0	510
U. Arab Emirates	138	0	138
Jordan	100	0	100
Macao	22	48	70
Oman	70	0	70
Kuwait	60	0	60
New Zealand	17	15	32
Sweden	0	25	25
Yemen	30	0	30
United States	0	17	17
Singapore	20	0	20
Thailand	0	3	3
Total 2/	9,712	14,564	24,276

1/ Kernel weight converted to inshell equivalent using factor of 2.5.

2/ Data different from other sources and may be incomplete.

Source: Government of China Foreign Trade Statistics

WALNUT IMPORTS: SELECTED MARKETS
Metric Tons, Inshell Basis

MARKET YEAR	---COUNTRY OF ORIGIN---					TOTAL		
	CHINA Mkt%	U.S. Mkt%	INDIA Mkt%	FRANCE Mkt%	ITALY Mkt%	OTHER Mkt%		
EC-10 1/								
1981	7,446	32,019	6,182	4,531	1,714	1,400	3%	53,292
1982	7,397	24,936	5,967	6,059	968	2,061	4%	47,388
1983	6,335	21,420	4,415	8,157	1,403	657	2%	42,387
1984	5,618	24,920	6,079	5,586	1,506	4,313	9%	48,022
1985	6,517	27,531	6,604	6,065	1,169	5,028	10%	52,914
JAPAN								
1981	841	391	67	0	0	1	0%	1,300
1982	1,131	415	61	0	0	78	5%	1,685
1983	1,302	487	114	0	0	77	4%	1,980
1984	1,358	646	148	0	0	194	8%	2,346
1985	1,187	711	114	0	0	88	4%	2,100
CANADA								
1981	7,542	4,541	0	0	0	0	0%	12,083
1982	8,708	4,822	687	0	0	277	2%	14,494
1983	8,801	5,289	1,156	0	0	96	1%	15,342
1984	7,201	5,370	1,351	0	0	151	1%	14,073
1985	9,533	4,834	1,098	0	0	290	2%	15,755

1/ Excludes imports from member states other than France and Italy to avoid double counting of TRADE

Source: Calculations from importing countries' official trade statistics.

WALNUTS

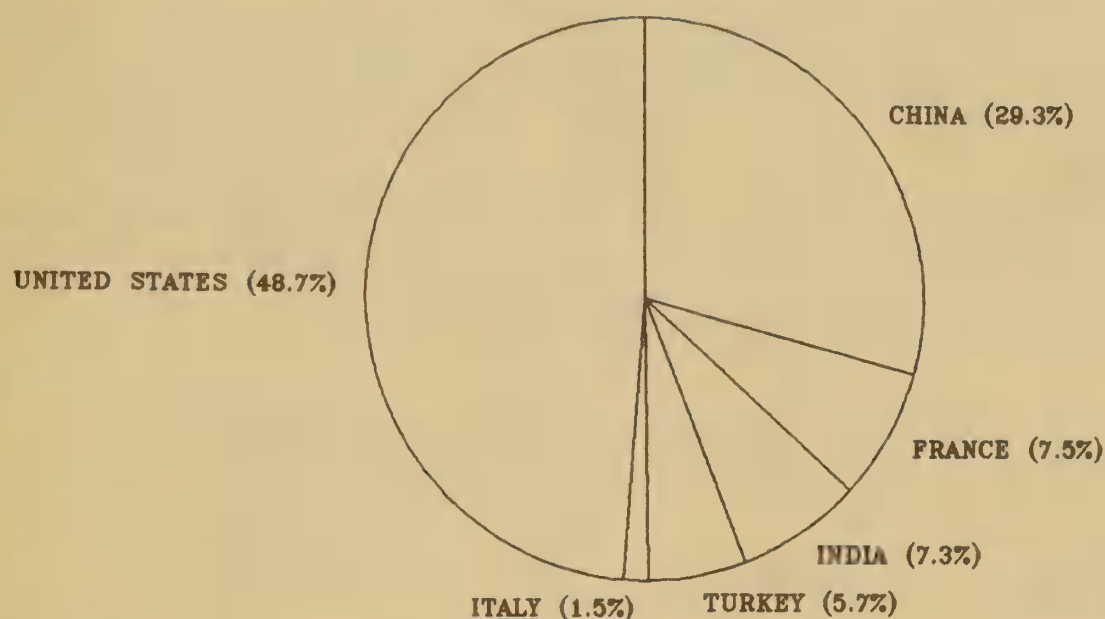
WALNUT IMPORTS: SELECTED EC COUNTRIES Metric Tons, Inshell Basis

MARKET	---IMPORTS FROM---						TOTAL
	U.S.	CHINA	INDIA	FRANCE	ITALY	OTHER	
UNITED KINGDOM							
1981	629	3,641	4,054	887	248	0	8,830
1982	829	4,238	4,626	718	90	117	9,789
1983	1,116	3,841	4,035	759	60	48	8,743
1984	955	3,416	4,948	215	74	676	9,329
1985	726	4,643	3,984	197	196	828	9,848
W. GERMANY							
1981	16,664	3,063	200	2,032	406	185	5,886
1982	12,813	2,789	80	3,446	297	1,041	7,653
1983	13,413	2,431	48	4,671	395	155	7,700
1984	16,085	2,120	93	2,871	350	1,724	7,158
1985	14,778	1,777	140	3,553	240	388	6,098
FRANCE							
1981	5,255	70	1,559	0	654	565	2,848
1982	2,949	87	685	0	344	633	1,749
1983	443	39	183	0	573	83	878
1984	1,623	41	668	0	594	1,280	2,583
1985	2,089	1,758	82	0	416	1,344	3,600
NETHERLANDS							
1981	2,556	209	265	268	8	21	771
1982	1,737	53	575	301	0	16	945
1983	1,300	38	128	851	10	34	1,061
1984	1,484	5	259	654	1	433	1,352
1985	2,437	30	299	506	1	243	1,079
ITALY							
1981	5,314	456	476	120	0	148	1,200
1982	5,689	231	284	31	0	238	784
1983	4,605	0	5	133	0	144	282
1984	3,962	40	0	109	0	117	266
1985	6,951	0	63	25	0	882	970

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities, NIMEXE

WALNUT EXPORTS -- 1985/86

MAJOR PRODUCERS



TOTAL: 123,654 METRIC TONS (INSHELL BASIS)

Exports currently account for approximately thirty percent of Chinese walnut production. The country's need for foreign exchange will ensure that this share will be maintained, if not increased, despite strong domestic demand. To obtain walnuts for export the government must pay a premium over the market-determined price. The nuts are purchased by the local branches of the provincial SMC through contracts reached with the growers shortly before or after harvest. Prices vary widely between regions, as transport of nuts within the country is limited. Thus, market prices reflect local rather than national supply and demand. The China National Native Produce Import and Export Corporation sets its export price at whatever level the world market will bear and still ensure the sale of all available nuts, as China traditionally has no carryover stocks. Historically, China's export price has been lower than the U.S. price, but in many cases for a lower-quality product. Chinese walnuts usually are smaller with hard shells and dark kernels. A high oil content can lead to rancidity during transport.

China accounts for approximately 30 percent of walnuts exported from the six major producing countries. China controls approximately 60 percent of the Japanese market and a slightly smaller share of the Canadian market. While the United States is the major supplier to the EC, with roughly 50 percent, China supplies at least one-third of the U.K. market.

Whereas Indian exports are almost exclusively shelled walnuts, Chinese exports average 63 percent shelled nuts with the remainder inshell. China is thus in direct competition with U.S. producers who generally ship 73 percent inshell. The stagnant or declining Chinese share of the major markets reflects increased sales to smaller markets and new competition from Chile.

TOMATO

WORLD PROCESSING TOMATO UPDATE

A sharp drop in output in the Mediterranean basin this past summer may help the world market for tomato products move back towards equilibrium. After several years of overproduction, stimulated in part by European Community processing subsidies, huge stocks earlier this year drove down prices to unprofitable levels in several countries. This season, after low prices inhibited plantings, natural events lowered yields, and overall output in the major mediterranean producing countries was the smallest in several years. although U.S. producers continue to face competition in the North American market from low-priced imports, global stock reductions and a weaker dollar should keep the situation from deteriorating further.

SELECTED COUNTRIES: PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION (Thousand metric tons)

COUNTRY	1984	REVISED 1985	ESTIMATED 1986
United STATES	6,968	6,511	6,707
Canada	534	492	510
Mexico	375	250	300
Italy	5,600	3,785	3,200 ^{1/}
Greece	1,570	1,650 ^{2/}	1,150 ^{2/}
France	355	393	330
Spain	1,008	829	550
Portugal	721	716	540
Israel	265	257	190
Turkey	1,000	1,100	800
Taiwan	631	362	384
Total, Selected Countries	19,027	16,345	14,661

1/ Actual deliveries to processors are estimated at only 2.7 million tons.

2/ Actual deliveries to processors are estimated at only 1,390,000 tons in 1985 and 750,000 tons in 1986.

The EC introduced a subsidy scheme for tomato products in 1978. Under the scheme, processors pay a minimum grower price (MGP) generally higher than a market price, but then receive a subsidy, called an "aid," to compensate them for paying more to growers. Initially the MGP and subsidy were set at levels extremely attractive both to canners and to growers. Production increased to such high levels that for the 1985/86 marketing year the EC introduced a country-by-country threshold (quota) system, limiting the amount of product which could receive aid. Nevertheless, that year production exceeded the quota and Greece and Italy negotiated a reduction in the subsidy level in exchange for an increase in the quantity eligible for payments. Much of the increased tomato paste output has been low-quality product destined for export to Africa and the Middle East.

AMITOM, the Association of Mediterranean Tomato Producing Countries, takes the position that the quota for total tomato production is too small to satisfy total EC demand, but that the quotas for different products should be changed to reflect market demand. AMITOM members are lobbying EC officials to reduce the quota for whole peeled tomatoes and to increase the quota for other products. In many countries, consumers are switching from whole peeled tomatoes to a ready-to-eat, crushed tomato product called "triturado" in Spain and "passata" in Italy.

Spain is being tapered into the EC scheme for tomatoes over several years. Processors are unhappy with the terms of accession, which require them to pay higher prices for raw fruit. Although they receive a processing subsidy to compensate them for the higher prices paid, they fear that higher prices will lead to a loss of their traditional paternal control of growers. There are few grower cooperatives in Spain; seed loans and technical assistance usually are provided by the processor. In the tomato-producing regions, many farms rely on family labor, and higher prices will allow a family to support itself on less land. A typical farm in Extremadura, the principal paste-producing region, is about 10 hectares (25 acres), and many tomato fields are 1 hectare or less. This makes mechanical harvesting uneconomical, but allows intensive cultivation. Average farm size in Extremadura, the principal paste-producing region in the irrigated Southwest, has been declining, and is expected to decline more as higher prices under the EC scheme become effective. Increased returns may spur more use of high-yielding hybrid seeds, including varieties developed in the United States.

Some Spanish industry sources believe that the EC scheme subsidizes inefficiency, and lowers quality. However, the Spanish believe they have comparative advantage over French and Northern Italian producers, and that in the long run, with full EC membership and equal participation in the scheme, Spain will regain the share of the European market lost to subsidized competition.

In the short run, Spain's prospects are not good. With accession to the EC, Spanish exporters lost a tax rebate on exports, equivalent in the last few years to 7-10 percent, and also began to pay "compensatory amounts" on exports to other EC members--essentially a reimbursement of EC production subsidies. These payments will make it difficult for Spain to regain market share in the EC until the transition period is over.

Processing tomato production in 1986 was hampered by both economic and natural forces. High carryover stocks throughout the Mediterranean had reduced the area planted to processing tomatoes, and unseasonal September rains reduced crop yields and quality. Deliveries of raw product for production of canned whole peeled tomatoes were less than half of the EC quota, and deliveries for production of tomato paste were 15 percent short of the quota.

One benefit of EC membership should be an improvement in the quality of Spanish production data. In the past, much production, especially of peeled tomatoes by small family-run canneries, was not reported.

Spain continues to be the Mediterranean's leading producer of tomato powder, but the industry does not expect significant expansion of production.

TOMATO

Preliminary data on Spain's 1986 pack indicates declines of about 30 percent in production of both paste and whole peeled tomatoes. Exports, however, probably will decline only about 10 percent as stocks are drawn down.

Italy, the world's biggest producer after the United States, also showed sharp drops in production of tomato products. Low prices last spring and disease problems during the summer curtailed planting and lowered crop quality. Exports, however, probably will increase. Much Italian tomato paste is of low quality and is shipped to Africa and to the Middle East. Italy also may increase its shipments to Japan.

Some Italian processors claim that the EC scheme makes it difficult for them to control the quality of raw material, inasmuch as some growers can get an adequate return without worrying about quality by selling their crop to intervention, (government purchase of surplus fresh product supplies) where it is destroyed.

In Greece, tomatoes delivered to processors in 1986 fell far short of the EC production threshold (quantity eligible for the EC processing subsidy) of 1.03 million tons. The short crop is attributed to a 32-percent decline in area planted plus heavy late spring rains which harmed fruit development. About 200,000 tons of poor quality tomatoes, originally intended for processing, were sold into intervention and destroyed. Growers received one-half the price paid by processors (MGP) for the tomatoes withdrawn. An additional 200,000 tons of harvested tomatoes were retained on farms.

In France the combination of high domestic carryover and low-priced Italian imports brought about a crisis in the tomato processing sector. Several producers, both cooperatives and private companies, were reported to have limited or ceased production of tomato products.

Portugal was hit by the same unseasonal rains as Spain, lowering paste output and quality. In its first season of EC membership, Portugal probably will fall short of its quota.

Israel's output dropped as irrigation water was diverted to other crops and pessimism about export returns suppressed acreage planted. Much of Israel's output is sold to the United States, to whose currency the shekel is linked. Higher production costs with constant export returns squeezed marginal producers.

Turkey's tomato crop fell short of earlier forecasts because of reductions in ~~area~~ planted and inclement weather. Exports of tomato paste, however, have been larger than expected, and may total 90,000 tons for CY 1986. Turkey this year has shipped mostly to Iraq, Libya, the United Kingdom, and Algeria.

Taiwan, which ships primarily to the Japanese market and secondarily to the United States, suffered two typhoons, damaging seedlings and lowering output for the 1987 crop which is harvested between December 1986 and March 1987. Attempts to diversify exports have not been successful, given European competition. Carryover stocks are high, and Taiwanese exporters hope that the strength of Japan's currency will boost prices.

Ralph Gifford (202) 447-6877

TOMATO PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION,
 SELECTED PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/ (Metric tons, net weight)
 NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to revision.

TOMATO PASTE (Expressed as 28-30 percent solids [TSS])

SPAIN	TOMATO PASTE	1985/86	1986/87
		REVISED	PRELIM
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	458,200	316,000
	BEGINNING STOCKS	8,000	18,000
	PRODUCTION	79,000	55,000
	IMPORTS	100	100
	TOTAL SUPPLY	87,100	73,100
	EXPORTS	50,000	46,000
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	19,100	25,100
	ENDING STOCKS	18,000	2,000
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	87,100	73,100
ITALY	TOMATO PASTE	1985/86	1986/87
		REVISED	PRELIM
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	2,160,000	1,650,000
	BEGINNING STOCKS	72,600	120,000
	PRODUCTION	380,000	275,000
	IMPORTS	2,400	1,000
	TOTAL SUPPLY	455,000	396,000
	EXPORTS	305,000	336,000
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	30,000	30,000
	ENDING STOCKS	120,000	30,000
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	455,000	396,000
GREECE	TOMATO PASTE	1985/86	1986/87
		REVISED	PRELIM
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	1,370,000	730,000
	BEGINNING STOCKS	80,050	110,000
	PRODUCTION	228,400	122,000
	IMPORTS	0	0
	TOTAL SUPPLY	308,450	232,000
	EXPORTS	174,450	165,000
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	24,000	24,000
	ENDING STOCKS	110,000	43,000
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	308,450	232,000
PORTUGAL	TOMATO PASTE	1985/86	1986/87
		REVISED	PRELIM
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	716,000	541,000
	BEGINNING STOCKS	23,000	50,600
	PRODUCTION	125,600	95,000
	IMPORTS	0	0
	TOTAL SUPPLY	148,600	145,600
	EXPORTS	83,000	90,000
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	15,000	16,000
	ENDING STOCKS	50,600	39,600
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	148,600	145,600

TOMATO

ISRAEL	TOMATO PASTE	1985/86	1986/87
		REVISED	PRELIM
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	103,000	65,000
	BEGINNING STOCKS	18,000	13,000
	PRODUCTION	22,000	13,000
	IMPORTS	0	0
	TOTAL SUPPLY	40,000	26,000
	EXPORTS	18,000	12,000
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	9,000	9,000
	ENDING STOCKS	13,000	5,000
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	40,000	26,000
TURKEY	TOMATO PASTE	1985/86	1986/87
		REVISED	PRELIM
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	1,127,000	800,000
	BEGINNING STOCKS	18,000	56,000
	PRODUCTION	155,000	110,000
	IMPORTS	4,500	5,000
	TOTAL SUPPLY	177,500	171,000
	EXPORTS	77,000	90,000
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	44,500	49,000
	ENDING STOCKS	56,000	32,000
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	177,500	171,000
TAIWAN	TOMATO PASTE	1986/87	1987/88
		PRELIM	FORECAST
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	266,800	216,775
	BEGINNING STOCKS	4,200	11,100
	PRODUCTION	40,000	32,500
	IMPORTS	0	0
	TOTAL SUPPLY	44,200	43,600
	EXPORTS	32,500	36,250
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	600	600
	ENDING STOCKS	11,100	6,750
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	44,200	43,600

CANNED PEELED TOMATOES (Includes wedged, diced, crushed and other non-concentrated products as well as whole peeled, except for Taiwan)

SPAIN	CANNED TOMATOES	1985/86	1986/87
		REVISED	PRELIM
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	261,000	147,000
	BEGINNING STOCKS	60,000	55,500
	PRODUCTION	200,000	124,000
	IMPORTS	100	100
	TOTAL SUPPLY	260,100	179,600
	EXPORTS	58,000	53,000
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	146,600	126,000
	ENDING STOCKS	55,500	600
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	260,100	179,600

ITALY	CANNED TOMATOES	1985/86	1986/87
		REVISED	PRELIM
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	1,004,000	756,000
	BEGINNING STOCKS	300,000	300,000
	PRODUCTION	865,000	630,000
	IMPORTS	0	0
	TOTAL SUPPLY	1,165,000	930,000
	EXPORTS	495,000	550,000
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	370,000	350,000
	ENDING STOCKS	300,000	30,000
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,165,000	930,000
GREECE	CANNED TOMATOES	1985/86	1986/87
		REVISED	PRELIM
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	20,000	20,000
	BEGINNING STOCKS	1,700	3,675
	PRODUCTION	16,000	16,000
	IMPORTS	330	200
	TOTAL SUPPLY	18,030	19,875
	EXPORTS	755	2,000
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	13,600	14,000
	ENDING STOCKS	3,675	3,875
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	18,030	19,875
ISRAEL	CANNED TOMATOES	1985/86	1986/87
		REVISED	PRELIM
	DELIVERED TO PROC.	31,000	25,000
	BEGINNING STOCKS	7,000	5,000
	PRODUCTION	28,000	23,000
	IMPORTS	0	0
	TOTAL SUPPLY	35,000	28,000
	EXPORTS	20,000	19,000
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	10,000	5,000
	ENDING STOCKS	5,000	4,000
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	35,000	28,000
TAIWAN	CANNED TOMATOES <u>2/</u>	1986/87	1987/88
		PRELIM	FORECAST
	DELIVERED TO PROC	9,229	8,390
	BEGINNING STOCKS	937	882
	PRODUCTION	6,765	6,150
	IMPORTS	0	0
	TOTAL SUPPLY	7,702	7,032
	EXPORTS	6,765	6,765
	DOMEST CONSUMPTION	55	60
	ENDING STOCKS	882	207
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7,702	7,032

 1/ Marketing years begin in July, except August for France and October for Israel. The Taiwan marketing year begins in the December preceding the first year indicated. 2/ Only whole peeled. Taiwan also produces cut tomatoes.

January, 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

CITRUS

TABLE 1

TOTAL CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	299	306	315	202	225	230	41	39	41
Egypt.....	1,406	1,397	1,403	159	147	160	10	10	10
Gaza.....	164	145	154	106	100	104	34	23	28
Greece.....	990	803	1,042	325	347	340	191	91	201
Israel.....	1,487	1,256	1,430	544	542	708	858	632	632
Italy.....	3,103	3,562	3,671	332	349	324	748	931	923
Morocco	960	1,218	953	542	587	503	145	176	100
Spain.....	2,659	3,510	3,787	1,485	2,028	2,119	410	352	348
Turkey.....	1,255	1,002	1,095	219	157	175	148	117	130
Subtotal.....	12,323	13,199	13,850	3,914	4,482	4,663	2,585	2,371	2,413
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	680	660	680	387	452	457	110	120	130
Japan.....	2,673	3,222	2,844	21	27	18	352	794	604
Mexico.....	1,858	2,118	2,198	26	44	43	227	358	338
United States 2/.....	9,522	10,019	11,442	773	805	882	6,366	6,488	7,567
Subtotal.....	14,733	16,019	17,164	1,207	1,328	1,400	7,055	7,760	8,639
Total Northern Hemisphere...	27,056	29,218	31,014	5,121	5,810	6,063	9,640	10,131	11,052
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	1,411	1,213		149	133		423	410	
Australia.....	629	648		39	39		380	387	
Brazil.....	12,181	11,405		65	64		8,684	6,970	
Chile.....	140	145		8	6		8	8	
South Africa 3/.....	644	703		374	407		195	214	
Uruguay.....	171	190		59	66		4	5	
Total Southern Hemisphere...	15,176	14,304		694	715		9,694	7,994	
GRAND TOTAL.....	42,232	43,522	31,014	5,815	6,525	6,063	19,334	18,125	11,052

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include the category "Other Citrus " which consists of bergamots, kumquats, and other non-identified varieties. 3/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

JANUARY 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 2

SWEET ORANGES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1984/85	1985/86	FORECAST: 1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	FORECAST: 1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	FORECAST: 1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	155	152	156	108	117	120	22	17	18
Egypt.....	1,182	1,168	1,170	159	147	160	7	7	7
Gaza 2/.....	139	122	130	92	84	88	26	18	22
Greece.....	775	554	800	245	246	250	165	60	170
Israel.....	941	706	840	371	359	500	533	311	302
Italy.....	1,960	2,257	2,260	144	182	170	450	600	600
Morocco 3/.....	686	841	635	403	414	341	121	145	84
Spain.....	1,365	1,942	2,100	562	998	1,050	230	163	140
Turkey.....	760	550	600	53	45	50	96	70	80
Subtotal.....	7,963	8,292	8,691	2,137	2,592	2,729	1,650	1,391	1,423
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	400	390	400	251	265	270	90	100	110
Japan.....	59	63	65	---	---	---	1	1	1
Mexico.....	1,135	1,410	1,423	1	8	9	70	220	200
United States 4/.....	6,241	6,935	7,868	407	394	420	4,503	4,971	5,750
Subtotal.....	7,835	8,798	9,756	659	667	699	4,664	5,292	6,061
Total Northern Hemisphere...	15,798	17,090	18,447	2,796	3,259	3,428	6,314	6,683	7,484
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	653	500		55	55		120	100	
Australia.....	520	540		30	34		333	340	
Brazil.....	11,302	10,526		61	60		8,650	6,936	
Chile.....	70	80		---	---		5	5	
South Africa 2/ 5/.....	486	535		278	305		140	155	
Uruguay.....	82	90		34	38		4	5	
Total Southern Hemisphere...	13,113	12,271		458	492		9,252	7,541	
GRAND TOTAL.....	28,911	29,361	18,447	3,254	3,751	3,428	15,566	14,224	7,484

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Includes tangerines. 3/ Includes small quantity of tangerines. 4/ includes temples. 5/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

JANUARY 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

CITRUS

TABLE 3

TANGERINES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	5	5	5	1	2	1	---	---	---
Egypt.....	104	106	108	---	---	---	3	3	3
Gaza 2/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece.....	51	54	63	1	2	3	2	1	3
Israel.....	103	123	130	31	27	30	45	71	70
Italy.....	360	466	540	3	17	8	17	20	20
Morocco 3/.....	244	347	290	136	169	158	23	29	14
Spain.....	947	1,050	1,060	688	729	700	120	120	125
Turkey.....	219	240	260	46	44	50	19	20	20
Subtotal.....	2,033	2,391	2,456	906	990	950	229	264	255
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	30	30	30	7	9	9	---	---	---
Japan 4/.....	2,344	2,870	2,528	21	27	18	325	712	543
Mexico.....	67	123	98	5	6	5	5	12	9
United States 5/.....	273	256	321	16	9	15	125	108	135
Subtotal.....	2,714	3,279	2,977	49	51	47	455	832	687
Total Northern Hemisphere...	4,747	5,670	5,433	955	1,041	997	684	1,096	942
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	241	238		4	5		3	3	
Australia.....	31	31		4	2		3	3	
Brazil 6/.....	510	510		4	4		---	---	
Chile.....	---	---		---	---		---	---	
South Africa 2/.....	---	---		---	---		---	---	
Uruguay.....	45	50		7	8		---	---	
Total Southern Hemisphere...	827	829		19	19		6	6	
GRAND TOTAL.....	5,574	6,499	5,433	974	1,060	997	690	1,102	942

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges. 3/ Clementines only. 4/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids. 5/ Includes tangelos, which accounts for about half of combined tangerine and tangelo production. 6/ State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for over one-half of Brazil's production. About 80,000 tons of tangerines which are processed are included in the orange table.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for a 1 other countries.

JANUARY 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

CITRUS

TABLE #

LEMONS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	43	54	56	23	37	38	5	5	5
Egypt.....	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza.....	14	13	13	12	12	12	---	---	---
Greece.....	155	186	170	79	99	87	19	25	23
Israel.....	66	50	55	22	20	25	35	21	20
Italy.....	744	800	830	184	149	145	250	280	270
Morocco.....	18	17	16	2	2	2	---	---	---
Spain.....	325	482	591	225	288	350	50	50	70
Turkey.....	240	180	200	102	55	60	25	20	22
Subtotal.....	1,606	1,783	1,932	649	662	719	384	401	410
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico.....	3	3	3	---	---	---	3	3	3
United States.....	889	632	852	149	130	145	484	237	435
Subtotal.....	893	636	856	149	130	145	487	240	438
Total Northern Hemisphere...	2,499	2,419	2,788	798	792	864	871	641	848
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	360	320		67	40		220	230	
Australia 2/.....	45	44		5	3		22	22	
Brazil 3/.....	16	16		---	---		16	16	
Chile.....	70	65		8	6		3	3	
South Africa.....	56	63		31	35		22	25	
Uruguay.....	39	40		16	17		---	---	
Total Southern Hemisphere...	586	548		127	101		283	296	
GRAND TOTAL.....	3,085	2,967	2,788	925	893	864	1,154	937	848

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in late summer and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to August-June in the Northern Hemisphere and February-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere harvest occurs entirely in the second year shown. 2/ Includes small amount of limes. 3/ State of Sao Paulo only.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

JANUARY 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

CITRUS

TABLE 5

GRAPEFRUIT: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1984/85	1985/86	FORECAST: 1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	FORECAST: 1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	FORECAST: 1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	96	95	98	70	69	71	14	17	18
Egypt.....	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza.....	11	10	11	2	4	4	8	5	6
Greece.....	5	5	5	---	---	---	3	3	3
Israel.....	375	371	400	120	132	150	245	229	240
Italy.....	8	8	8	1	1	1	---	---	---
Morocco.....	5	6	5	---	---	---	1	2	2
Spain.....	8	13	19	5	8	14	1	1	1
Turkey.....	21	22	23	18	13	15	1	2	2
Subtotal.....	531	532	571	216	227	255	273	259	272
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	200	190	200	114	160	160	20	20	20
Japan.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico.....	53	82	74	2	3	3	19	33	26
United States.....	2,046	2,131	2,326	199	270	300	1,227	1,147	1,220
Subtotal.....	2,299	2,403	2,600	315	433	463	1,266	1,200	1,266
Total Northern Hemisphere...	2,830	2,935	3,171	531	660	718	1,539	1,459	1,538
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	157	155		23	33		80	77	
Australia.....	33	33		---	---		22	22	
Brazil.....	35	35		---	---		18	18	
Chile.....	---	---		---	---		---	---	
South Africa 2/.....	102	105		65	67		33	34	
Uruguay.....	5	10		2	3		---	---	
Total Southern Hemisphere...	332	338		90	103		153	151	
GRAND TOTAL.....	3,162	3,273	3,171	621	763	718	1,692	1,610	1,538

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

JANUARY 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

CITRUS

TABLE 6

OTHER CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt 2/.....	117	120	122	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece 3/.....	4	4	4	---	---	---	2	2	2
Israel.....	2	6	5	---	4	3	---	---	---
Italy 4/.....	31	31	33	---	---	---	31	31	33
Morocco.....	7	7	7	1	2	2	---	---	---
Spain 5/.....	14	23	17	5	5	5	9	18	12
Turkey 5/.....	15	10	12	---	---	---	7	5	6
Subtotal.....	190	201	200	6	11	10	49	56	53
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba 2/.....	50	50	50	15	18	18	---	---	---
Japan 6/.....	269	288	250	---	---	---	26	81	60
Mexico 7/.....	600	500	600	18	27	26	130	90	100
United States 7/.....	73	65	75	2	2	2	27	25	27
Subtotal.....	992	903	975	35	47	46	183	196	187
Total Northern Hemisphere...	1,182	1,104	1,175	41	58	56	232	252	240
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Australia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil 8/.....	318	318	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere...	318	318	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,500	1,422	1,175	41	58	56	232	252	240

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown.. 2/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties. 3/ Citrons and sour oranges. 4/ Mostly bergamots. 5/ Sour oranges. 6/ Summer oranges (natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo). 7/ Limes 8/ Limes, State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for roughly 80 percent of Brazil's lime production. Small amount of lemons is included with Brazilian limes.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for 1 other countries.

JANUARY 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

MEXICO

MEXICO: COMMODITIES REQUIRING AN IMPORT PERMIT.
NOV. 1986 - OCT. 1987

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	TARIFF (percent, ad valorem)
06.03.A.001	Fresh Flowers	45
06.03.A.999	Other (cut flowers and flowers buds)	45
06.04.A.003*	Christmas trees	45
07.01.A.001	Potatoes, other than those of 07.01.A.002	None
07.01.A.005*	Onions, fresh or chilled	10
07.01.A.006*	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	None
07.01.A.008	Garlic, for sowing	None
07.01.A.999*	Other (vegetables fresh or chilled	None
07.02.A.001	Frozen Onions	10
07.03.A.999	Other vegetables provis. preserved	22.5
08.01.A.999*	Dates, Bananas, Coconuts, fresh or dried	45
08.02.A.001*	Citrus Fruit, fresh or dried	22.5
08.04.A.001*	Fresh Grapes	45.0
08.04.A.002*	Dried Grapes	45.0
08.06.A.001*	Fresh Apples	37.0
08.06.A.002*	Fresh Pears	37.0
08.06.A.003	Quinces	37.0
08.07.A.999	Other (Stone fruit fresh)	45.0
08.08.A.001	Fresh Strawberries	37.0
08.08.A.999	Other (Berries, Fresh)	45.0
08.09.A.001	Other Fruit, Fresh	22.5
08.10.A.001	Frozen Fruit	22.5
08.12.A.005	Peaches, whole	45.0
08.12.A.006	Peaches, pitted	45.0
08.12.A.007	Apples, dried	45.0
08.12.A.008	Pears, dried	45.0
20.07.A.001*	Orange juice, of a spec. density less than 1.25	45.0
22.02.A.001*	Lemonade	45.0
22.03.A.001*	Beer made from malt	45.0
22.04.A.001	Grape must	22.5
22.05.A.001*	Liqueurs, wines, of up to 14 degrees gay-lussac at 15 degree C	30.0
22.05.A.002*	Champagne and wine of the champagne type	30.0
22.05.A.003*	Red, white or rose-wines, of up to 14 degree G-L at 15 degree C	30.0
22.05.A.004*	Wines of fresh grapes, known as "Generous Wines"	30.0
22.05.A.999*	Other-Wines or fresh grapes	30.0
22.06.A.001*	Vermouths	30.0
22.06.A.999*	Other-Wines of fresh grapes-flavored with aromatic extracts-not vermouths	30.0
22.07.A.001*	Wine Coolers	30.0
22.07.A.999*	Other Fermented beverages	30.0
33.01.A.037	Essential Mexican-lime (Christman swingle citrus aurantifolia) oil	22.5
33.01.A.038	Essential lemon (citrus Limon-L. Burm) oil	37.0

* Imports of these categories to the free trade zones along the border also require an import permit.

KIWIFRUIT: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN OCTOBER)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	3,871	5,251	7,905:	9,618	13,587	18,127
CANADA.....	751	847	1,245:	900	1,099	1,324
EC-TWELVE.....	618	1,580	2,964:	1,810	4,296	6,886
NETHERLANDS.....	417	1,038	1,838:	1,280	2,915	4,667
GERMANY, FED. REP.	109	309	595:	276	877	1,205
UNITED KINGDOM....	92	146	349:	254	320	602
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	.	25	95:	.	58	270
FRANCE.....	.	63	80:	.	126	128
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	478	482	1,057:	1,272	1,312	2,284
SWEDEN.....	176	110	481:	469	277	1,070
FINLAND.....	19	107	242:	52	306	593
SWITZERLAND.....	24	13	134:	60	32	352
AUSTRIA.....	258	251	199:	691	697	269
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1,979	2,314	2,616:	5,552	6,794	7,571
JAPAN.....	1,803	1,856	2,200:	5,181	5,470	6,571
AUSTRALIA.....	84	402	261:	274	1,172	601
HONG KONG.....	5	23	96:	15	67	265
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	.	16	38:	.	43	95
NEW ZEALAND.....	79	.	..	61	.	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	14	25	19:	34	79	50
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	8	3	4:	7	7	13
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	17	.	..	27	.	.
OTHER.....	6	.	..	17	.	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

KIWIFRUIT: U.S. IMPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN OCTOBER)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	5,694	8,339	9,288:	9,192	11,713	17,533
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	8	.	..	5	.	.
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	.	17	42:	.	34	49
EC-TWELVE.....	.	30	4:	.	45	8
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	7	.	..	19	.	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	5,678	8,285	9,232:	9,167	11,623	17,460
NEW ZEALAND.....	5,616	8,176	9,199:	9,030	11,446	17,394
AUSTRALIA.....	62	101	20:	137	164	52
OTHER.....	.	7	..	.	10	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY					COMMODITY									
REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL							
(REG. MKTG. YR.)	1925	1926	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(REG. MKTG. YR.)	1925	1926	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON			
FRESH FRUIT					MID. EAST & N. AFR					.	15			
					LAT. AMER., EX CARP					54	3	54	7	559
					BERMUDA & CARIB..					?	.	?	.	49
					OTHER.....					7
APPLES.....(JUL)	17,134	24,583	54,568	69,579	152,792	GRAPES.....(JUN)	9,703	13,890	79,367	79,965	104,128			
CANADA.....	1,347	2,239	10,722	14,612	25,272	CANADA.....	7,450	2,224	54,475	44,243	64,270			
EC-TWELVE.....	941	1,221	2,424	3,614	12,046	EC-TWELVE.....	53	371	272	2,733	475			
UNITED KINGDOM...	214	473	2,152	2,825	5,753	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	452	944	473	941	1,399			
IRELAND.....	111	95	763	740	1,416	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5,184	9,195	21,540	27,391	31,451			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,925	3,032	2,223	5,949	9,098	HONG KONG.....	2,920	2,711	12,936	9,366	18,129			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,751	13,664	21,727	33,345	78,330	SINGAPORE.....	775	522	3,449	3,215	3,886			
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	4,145	7,556	9,494	12,269	30,065	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	500	4,355	1,677	9,101	3,733			
HONG KONG.....	2,104	3,289	4,469	5,404	20,920	JAPAN.....	526	1,466	1,377	2,559	7,331			
SINGAPORE.....	1,651	1,370	6,220	4,470	11,755	MID. EAST & N. AFR	37	93	247	262	496			
MALAYSIA.....	776	784	3,974	1,539	5,176	LAT. AMER., EX CARP	1,058	719	1,908	1,540	4,300			
MID. EAST & N. AFR	155	726	1,756	5,425	13,634	BERMUDA & CARIB..	256	334	450	575	679			
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	257	5	1,927	5,294	OTHER.....	3	.	29	1	45			
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	32	194	141	976	4,739	PEARS.....(JUL)	2,765	5,706	12,155	10,440	22,699			
LAT. AMER., EX CARP	2,502	2,565	4,312	4,796	10,252	CANADA.....	1,297	1,172	2,763	9,701	14,749			
COLOMBIA.....	1,042	279	2,455	873	4,441	EC-TWELVE.....	75	120	39	154	411			
PANAMA.....	919	477	1,747	1,209	3,052	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	936	1,560	1,218	3,566	5,707			
MEXICO.....	104	77	444	252	1,833	SWEDEN.....	932	1,524	1,100	2,957	4,897			
BERMUDA & CARIB..	434	914	1,763	1,832	3,374	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	129	135	354	464	721			
OTHER.....	44	3	159	7	325	MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	1,337	500	2,775	4,389			
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	125	221	251	356	3,492	SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	1,174	.	1,137	2,543			
CANADA.....	25	41	196	174	1,273	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	19	144	321	909	1,449			
EC-TWELVE.....	.	27	20	30	1,706	LAT. AMER., EX CARP	286	210	1,174	2,530	3,277			
FRANCE.....	.	1	.	2	394	MEXICO.....	115	70	759	442	2,245			
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	25	27	27	447	PANAMA.....	131	119	246	237	704			
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	.	.	275	BERMUDA & CARIB..	50	43	91	99	225
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	20	2	20	298	OTHER.....	10	.	16	.	27			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21	27	22	132	2,176	PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	45	42	19,922	23,569	19,955			
JAPAN.....	2	20	10	132	2,129	CANADA.....	.	13	10,426	12,447	10,447			
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	1	EC-TWELVE.....	8	.	272	943	272
LAT. AMER., EX CARP	.	.	.	.	10	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	170	641	170
BERMUDA & CARIB..	.	.	9	.	10	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	7	9,565	9,259	9,595			
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	84	140	12,742	9,784	10,727	HONG KONG.....	.	.	6,643	7,056	6,643			
CANADA.....	36	53	2,514	4,630	6,342	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	54	16	55			
EC-TWELVE.....	.	4	257	356	254	LAT. AMER., EX CARP	25	5	340	323	747			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	75	141	77	BERMUDA & CARIB..	11	9	73	30	78			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42	99	1,742	2,335	1,742	OTHER.....	.	.	1	.	1			
JAPAN.....	41	99	1,671	2,221	1,671	KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	1,358	643	1,546	789	7,925			
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	16	47	34	CANADA.....	139	324	254	420	1,245			
LAT. AMER., EX CARP	.	.	1	3	10	EC-TWELVE.....	705	223	708	239	2,964			
BERMUDA & CARIB..	5	1	34	22	36	NETHERLANDS.....	455	99	455	113	1,328			
CHERRIES/SWTT(MAY)	15	.	6,510	10,245	4,568	GERMANY, FED. REP	57	33	57	33	595			
CANADA.....	2,437	2,833	2,245	3,151	2,934	UNITED KINGDOM...	147	.	167	369	369			
EC-TWELVE.....	.	444	1,564	252	444	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	75	15	75	15	1,057			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	20	262	20	20	SWEDEN.....	12	.	12	.	491			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	.	3,740	5,200	3,072	FINLAND.....	12	15	12	15	247			
JAPAN.....	12	.	1,740	3,326	1,620	AUSTRIA.....	51	.	51	.	199			
HONG KONG.....	.	.	1,242	1,671	1,247	SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	.	.	174
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	3	11	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	436	77	502	108	2,414			
LAT. AMER., EX CARP	.	.	29	26	30	JAPAN.....	408	73	451	104	2,200			
BERMUDA & CARIB..	.	.	6	1	.	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	7	.	19			
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	19,326	36,477	45,064	54,787	259,532	LAT. AMER., EX CARP	.	.	7	.	4			
CANADA.....	2,437	2,833	2,245	3,151	2,934	CANNED FRUIT								
EC-TWELVE.....	3,293	12,619	12,617	21,641	78,842	APRICOTS.....(JUN)	41	24	144	119	372			
FRANCE.....	4,197	6,333	3,033	10,939	44,586	CANADA.....	.	.	12	23	43			
NETHERLANDS.....	1,341	7,634	4,511	7,562	20,419	EC-TWELVE.....	17	9	23	11	74			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,63	424	474	744	2,512	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	.	9	10	24			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,447	20,521	19,397	25,744	141,400	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	4	44	42	129			
JAPAN.....	2,722	19,202	12,666	33,569	152,341	JAPAN.....	4	3	17	14	45			
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	213	.	PACIFIC ISLANDS..	.	.	.	.	73
LAT. AMER., EX CARP	.	4	1	11	24	AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	14	.	14			
BERMUDA & CARIB..	1	.	1	3	3	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	6	47	24	77			
OTHER.....	.	.	.	37	37	SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	27	17	56			
LEMONS.....(AUG)	11,176	12,476	31,422	49,920	130,390	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	.	3	.	12			
CANADA.....	825	703	1,744	2,394	6,632	KUWAIT.....	.	4	10	.	17			
EC-TWELVE.....	.	703	.	1,094	1,775	LAT. AMER., EX CARP	6	4	9	4	40			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	57	75	127	457	BERMUDA & CARIB..	.	.	4	.	9			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10,353	11,761	24,472	46,302	115,605	OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	6
JAPAN.....	9,337	10,457	32,244	43,955	110,602	CHERRIES/SWTT(JUL)	176	311	460	1,135	2,127			
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	7	.	2	CANADA.....	9	5	76	37	111			
LAT. AMER., EX CARP	.	.	75	.	349	EC-TWELVE.....	.	13	17	39	54			
BERMUDA & CARIB..	.	.	4	.	9	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	17	5	54	15	137			
LIMES.....(APR)	119	275	1,511	1,242	2,721	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	41	279	370	921	1,500			
CANADA.....	92	142	1,235	214	2,337	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1	55	129	251	649			
EC-TWELVE.....	12	144	41	417	149	HONG KONG.....	5	37	125	247	407			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	.	4	32	SINGAPORE.....	17	21	62	187	241			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	.	71	5	32	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	23	30	57			
LAT. AMER., EX CARP	.	.	.	.	22	LAT. AMER., EX CARP	26	1	49	25	97
BERMUDA & CARIB..	.	.	131	.	121	BERMUDA & CARIB..	20	1	50	37	104			
ORANGES.....(NOV)	21,674	29,047	21,576	21,047	394,230	OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
CANADA.....	3,161	13,056	1,151	13,054	142,225	CHERRIES/SWTT(JUL)	151	311	991	1,124	2,155			
EC-TWELVE.....	63	435	55	405	6,718	CANADA.....	.	151	114	540	100			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	27	15	57	15	1,540	EC-TWELVE.....	44	5	82	35	123			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13,357	14,574	13,757	14,535	273,134	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	13	52	15	77			
HONG KONG.....	5,042	7,347	4,742	7,394	125,843									
JAPAN.....	3,145	5,932	3,149	5,932	129,724									

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY :	REGION/COUNTRY :	NOVEMBER :	SEASON TO DATE :	LAST FULL :	COMMODITY :	REGION/COUNTRY :	NOVEMBER :	SEASON TO DATE :	LAST FULL :		
(REQ. MKTG. YR.) :	1955 :	1956 :	PREVIOUS :	CURRENT :	SEASON :	(REQ. MKTG. YR.) :	1955 :	1956 :	PREVIOUS :	CURRENT :	SEASON :
CHERRIES, SVS (CONT)						BERMUDA & CARRIB..	39	60	209	199	384
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	36	135	702	636	1,646	OTHER.....	.	.	7	.	25
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	59	46	479	222	857	FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)					
JAPAN.....	29	77	152	330	556	(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	4	21	70	93						
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	16	7	27	GPPFRY, SS....(DEC)	73	123	1,564	1,587	1,564
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	4	2	9	CANADA.....	16	5	205	81	205
PEACHES.....(JUN)	1,175	2,349	5,979	9,848	14,107	EC-TWELVE.....	31	98	385	517	385
CANADA.....	112	515	2,351	1,595	3,269	FRANCE.....	28	31	264	418	264
EC-TWELVE.....	35	38	151	188	244	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	64	96	86	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	27	403	395	1,042	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	1	1	19	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	925	1,669	2,325	6,893	8,157	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	30	339	399	339
JAPAN.....	721	1,431	1,205	5,239	6,407	JAPAN.....	1	23	166	236	166
MID. EAST & N. AFR	47	13	231	205	442	HONG KONG.....	2	1	54	41	54
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	42	77	429	457	812	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1	2	42	28	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	11	47	122	140	MALAYSIA.....	.	.	36	.	36
PAPARS.....(JUN)	47	117	357	729	775	MID. EAST & N. AFR	22	32	565	347	565
CANADA.....	.	.	22	7	38	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	15	14	265	69	265
EC-TWELVE.....	10	15	27	45	51	SAUDI ARABIA.....	2	14	245	178	245
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	3	143	359	237	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	.	2	42	2
SWEDEN.....	.	2	58	214	121	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	17	64	181	64
NORWAY.....	.	2	87	120	108	OTHER.....	.	.	1	1	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14	41	58	137	206	ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	462	453	5,264	3,535	6,264
JAPAN.....	14	5	29	33	97	CANADA.....	55	66	1,002	625	1,002
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	.	.	4	4	31	EC-TWELVE.....	122	248	959	1,075	959
SINGAPORE.....	.	.	6	23	27	FRANCE.....	122	245	932	1,051	932
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	21	64	55	146	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	2	8	11	8
SAUDI ARABIA.....	2	20	39	20	109	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	39	32	704	633	704
KUWAIT.....	7	2	14	23	18	JAPAN.....	17	9	227	245	227
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	28	39	76	59	INDONESIA.....	9	.	202	43	202
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	7	50	37	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	10	106	66	106
PINEAPPLES.....(JAN)	394	451	6,747	9,030	7,331	HONG KONG.....	6	5	90	105	90
CANADA.....	200	320	3,730	4,437	4,006	MID. EAST & N. AFR	218	91	3,238	835	3,238
EC-TWELVE.....	49	67	1,120	866	1,251	SAUDI ARABIA.....	186	2	2,763	395	2,763
NETHERLANDS.....	42	42	557	624	627	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	3	37	42	37
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	262	150	318	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	24	19	310	291	310
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	37	.	459	173	484	OTHER.....	.	.	5	24	5
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	92	14	377	3,250	993	SRPFRY, FC....(DEC)	133	92	2,393	1,938	2,393
JAPAN.....	92	13	304	366	604	CANADA.....	45	49	748	394	748
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	14	510	48	510	EC-TWELVE.....	43	20	306	229	306
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	26	30	41	56	GERMANY, FED. REP	41	19	236	102	236
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	14	9	111	193	130	UNITED KINGDOM...	1	1	40	25	40
OTHER.....	.	.	.	2	.	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	6	58	84	58
MIXED FRUIT... (JUN)	1,423	1,375	8,522	9,538	17,129	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	43	15	1,174	1,173	1,174
CANADA.....	461	117	2,251	1,667	4,313	JAPAN.....	38	14	1,140	1,143	1,140
EC-TWELVE.....	54	100	151	292	390	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	90	51	90
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	33	312	679	765	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	.	11	3	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	602	693	3,914	5,203	7,867	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	7	3	7
JAPAN.....	172	152	996	1,490	3,246	ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	661	994	11,469	9,578	11,469
HONG KONG.....	175	209	1,110	1,454	2,157	CANADA.....	331	481	5,656	3,682	5,656
SINGAPORE.....	72	57	323	736	877	EC-TWELVE.....	75	206	1,379	2,323	1,379
MID. EAST & N. AFR	147	73	497	349	1,113	NETHERLANDS.....	34	7	415	715	415
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	127	149	527	638	1,699	GERMANY, FED. REP	8	54	315	875	315
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	49	150	537	522	978	UNITED KINGDOM...	12	68	237	353	237
OTHER.....	.	9	2	17	4	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	16	16	221	143	221
COFFEE FRUIT						FRANCE.....	5	9	192	144	192
RAISINS.....(AUG)	7,411	3,327	26,310	34,062	71,873	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	100	100	799	909	799
CANADA.....	321	271	2,129	1,365	3,472	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	79	91	1,834	1,542	1,834
EC-TWELVE.....	2,157	3,149	7,339	12,911	24,348	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	18	26	493	499	493
UNITED KINGDOM...	335	1,144	2,745	4,649	10,613	HONG KONG.....	15	9	296	248	296
GERMANY, FED. REP	444	699	1,270	2,978	3,219	JAPAN.....	.	10	285	215	285
NETHERLANDS.....	437	527	1,258	1,329	3,593	NEW ZEALAND.....	29	31	256	152	256
DENMARK.....	19	504	1,575	2,776	3,628	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	3	2	192	93	192
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	374	484	4,767	9,041	9,306	MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	44	511	566	511
SWEDEN.....	212	279	2,355	2,992	4,777	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	58	39	1,063	370	1,063
NORWAY.....	49	56	1,050	1,741	1,947	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	13	23	226	181	226
FINLAND.....	7	30	1,075	1,437	1,751	OTHER.....	.	.	2	5	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,495	2,946	9,245	11,575	29,509	SRPFRY, CNF....(DEC)	70	75	1,559	2,201	1,559
JAPAN.....	1,630	1,504	6,430	7,966	20,736	CANADA.....	.	34	66	312	66
MID. EAST & N. AFR	277	172	279	435	2,078	EC-TWELVE.....	1	.	77	101	77
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1,081	1,222	1,799	1,607	2,217	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	62	21	242	212	242
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	91	121	193	224	515	SWITZERLAND.....	52	21	238	205	238
OTHER.....	47	.	174	.	227	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	1,046	1,406	1,046
POUNDS.....(AUG)	3,755	5,001	13,414	23,494	48,250	JAPAN.....	.	.	1,029	1,219	1,029
CANADA.....	114	257	1,212	1,221	2,713	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	7	12	101	12
EC-TWELVE.....	1,592	2,745	8,197	11,531	25,424	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	32	4	32
ITALY.....	515	745	7,444	2,974	3,670	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	7	2	84	51	84
GERMANY, FED. REP	147	1	1,337	2,742	6,770	OTHER.....	.	10	.	15	.
UNITED KINGDOM...	142	219	1,24	701	3,145	ORANGE, CNF....(DEC)	200	332	3,559	3,611	3,559
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	142	245	3,424	5,741	4,645	CANADA.....	.	2	164	190	164
FINLAND.....	16	47	1,510	1,432	2,755	EC-TWELVE.....	21	20	496	301	496
NORWAY.....	7	25	490	692	1,245	UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	152	53	152
SWITZERLAND.....	3	24	239	172	421	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	27	120	151	120
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	735	1,772	3,721	5,210	11,729	IRELAND.....	.	.	94	.	94
JAPAN.....	427	227	2,731	3,766	7,321	DENMARK.....	21	.	77	44	77
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	279	1,15	371	7,321	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	22	.	173	215	173
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	725	715	1,210	1,029	1,955	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	147	209	2,137	2,263	2,137
						MALAYSIA.....	53	77	556	721	556
						JAPAN.....	47	5	480	402	480
						SINGAPORE.....	37	50	393	449	393

U.S. EXPORTS

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COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	1995	1994	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	1995	1994	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
(REG. MKTG. YR.)		1995	1994	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(REG. MKTG. YR.)		1995	1994	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)							JAPAN.....		43	70	308	246	620
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF				27	100	167	FR. PACIFIC ISLAND		7	21	156	179	353
HONG KONG.....	1	2	107	776	337	10	MID. EAST & N. AFR		7	10	43	158	116
MID. EAST & N. AFR			151	353	156	13	LAT. AMER./EX CARR		13	30	51	103	139
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4		70	74	70		BERMUDA & CARRIB..			15	55	67	157
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	11	706	276	324		OTHER.....				7		7
OTHER.....			37	25	37		TOMATO, WHOLE (JUL)		974	4-3	3,404	2,061	7,773
FRESH VEGETABLES							CANADA.....		46	717	679	1,071	1,069
ARGENTINA..... (OCT)		2	2	5	5,337	447	EC-TWELVE.....		19		37	5	94
CANADA.....		2	2	4	1,946	141	OTHER WEST EUROPE				6		6
EC-TWELVE.....					447	2	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		353	143	2,609	768	5,295
OTHER WEST EUROPE					141	7	CHINA (TAIWAN)...		912	76	2,336	531	4,675
EAST ASIA & PACIF.				1	2,795		MID. EAST & N. AFR		2	7	43	114	101
JAPAN.....				1	2,257		LAT. AMER./EX CARR					5	28
LAT. AMER./EX CARR					101		BERMUDA & CARRIB..		4	21	69	94	270
BERMUDA & CARRIB..							OTHER.....						10
							3 OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES						
LETTUCE..... (OCT)	10,567	8,859	20,291	19,913	143,161	2,940	CORN/SWEET, FRZ (JUL)		3,209	13,438	15,431	51,635	
CANADA.....	9,219	7,800	16,720	17,477	131,514	141	CANADA.....		69	755	586	3,634	
EC-TWELVE.....	141	256	172	542	2,748	299	EC-TWELVE.....		266	1,613	1,766	4,180	
OTHER WEST EUROPE	71	16	74	16	709	263	UNITED KINGDOM...		266	1,122	1,561	3,209	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	234	416	911	1,339	10,809	17	GERMANY, FED. REP			259	35	592	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	67	37	123	56		OTHER WEST EUROPE		40	58	155	372	
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	97	17	124	73	489	2,534	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		3,316	10,926	12,604	32,884	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	173	153	266	350	1,774	1,926	JAPAN.....		2,888	5,093	10,573	27,744	
OTHER.....	27		70		163	543	AUSTRALIA.....		337	1,736	1,807	4,631	
ONION..... (OCT)	5,759	6,436	9,216	17,342	56,261	4	MID. EAST & N. AFR		114	19	127	145	
CANADA.....	2,167	3,053	4,147	6,467	22,775		LAT. AMER./EX CARR			18	3	287	
EC-TWELVE.....	12	95	12	116	2,216	3	BERMUDA & CARRIB..		93	49	191	180	
OTHER WEST EUROPE					372		OTHER.....					2	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,647	2,931	4,710	9,350	31,279	6,731	FR. FRIS/FRZ. (JUL)		8,318	25,001	34,035	65,699	
JAPAN.....	409	1,772	906	3,289	19,238	2	CANADA.....			130	339	343	
HONG KONG.....	402	518	2,114	1,703	6,396		EC-TWELVE.....			234	15	282	
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	319	435	375	4,225	3,917		OTHER WEST EUROPE					2	
MID. EAST & N. AFR					1	6,250	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		5,166	24,079	33,180	63,963	
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	356	271	1,232	740	2,615	5,590	JAPAN.....		7,143	20,655	28,684	55,218	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	34	95	71	116	679	65	MID. EAST & N. AFR			330	16	479	
OTHER.....	42	27	74	27	394	1	LAT. AMER./EX CARR			14	39	135	
POTATOES, TABL (OCT)	1,357	1,199	2,191	2,045	34,048	62	BERMUDA & CARRIB..		134	137	442	475	
CANADA.....	1,137	503	1,241	1,190	29,560		OTHER.....		5	10	5	20	
EC-TWELVE.....				54	3	326	GARLIC, DRP/DRH (JAN)		921	2,164	4,540	2,388	
OTHER WEST EUROPE	20		27	14	100	62	CANADA.....		102	536	862	600	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	41	265	79	511	92	EC-TWELVE.....		729	766	1,645	923	
MID. EAST & N. AFR		32	19	32	22	36	UNITED KINGDOM...		609	291	989	308	
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	153	49	420	161	3,151	72	GERMANY, FED. REP		66	297	433	300	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	37	45	57	115	708	14	OTHER WEST EUROPE		14	152	215	166	
OTHER.....					3	70	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		29	267	422	297	
POTATOES, SEED (OCT)	1	212	57	325	6,425	10	AUSTRALIA.....		14	162	279	170	
CANADA.....				19	5,075	10	JAPAN.....		11	73	114	84	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.			40		95		MID. EAST & N. AFR		7	72	116	80	
MID. EAST & N. AFR					100	194	LAT. AMER./EX CARR		40	283	1,202	323	
LAT. AMER./EX CARR				35	779	199	VENEZUELA.....			253		253	
MEXICO.....				75	697	2	MEXICO.....			3	7	42	
HONDURAS.....					17		BERMUDA & CARRIB..			47	10	47	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	17	212	13	271	377	5	OTHER.....			41	67	41	
TOMATOES..... (OCT)	3,744	7,222	10,714	17,470	57,720	1,052	ONIONS, DRP/DRH (JAN)		1,791	14,102	13,440	15,353	
CANADA.....	5,550	7,172	10,604	12,147	54,720	129	CANADA.....		139	2,070	1,279	2,189	
EC-TWELVE.....	1	20	1	36	54,720	490	EC-TWELVE.....		1,757	6,794	6,627	7,454	
OTHER WEST EUROPE					1	216	UNITED KINGDOM...		860	2,664	2,816	2,895	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.		49	277	219	1,532	73	GERMANY, FED. REP		127	1,914	2,166	2,164	
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	34		54	7	157	71	OTHER WEST EUROPE		40	285	528	1,009	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	51	59	67	77	220	59	OTHER WEST EUROPE		102	1,567	1,560	1,776	
OTHER.....	7		17		25	3	SWITZERLAND.....		21	607	467	708	
CANNED VEGETABLES							SWITZERLAND.....		43	531	532	575	
CORN..... (JUL)	3,106	1,170	23,790	23,704	70,042	7	FINLAND.....		27	244	316	267	
CANADA.....	14	15	141	279	925		EC-TWELVE.....			179	216	216	
EC-TWELVE.....	1,214	7,770	10,154	11,777	24,570	295	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		455	3,256	3,646	3,490	
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,277	1,179	3,170	4,725	11,577	204	JAPAN.....		740	1,807	2,775	1,936	
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,244	1,150	4,700	3,494	9,592	43	AUSTRALIA.....		95	1,079	1,039	1,137	
FRANCE.....	50	214	1,537	2,705	5,571		MID. EAST & N. AFR		7	34	40	39	
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1,214	1,150	4,700	3,494	9,592		LAT. AMER./EX CARR		26	185	125	191	
SWITZERLAND.....	14	154	1,427	2,331	4,259		BERMUDA & CARRIB..			120	93	123	
SPAIN.....	74	171	1,470	2,375	5,401		OTHER.....			72	75	92	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,427	3,014	1,144	11,079	29,722	47	POTATO, FLAW-C. (OCT)		1,457	1,241	2,361	13,423	
JAPAN.....	1,277	7,179	1,155	10,117	24,570	35	CANADA.....		85	118	105	534	
HONG KONG.....	146	713	64	740	4,097	4	EC-TWELVE.....		137	53	417	766	
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	32	84	1,011	1,324	3,106	3	OTHER WEST EUROPE		36	4	36	131	
MID. EAST & N. AFR		71	167	157	659	597	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		1,265	1,066	1,737	11,723	
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	171	150	496	220	1,514	595	JAPAN.....		1,133	573	1,493	10,449	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	57	61	100	184	510		MID. EAST & N. AFR		4		4	29	
OTHER.....							LAT. AMER./EX CARR		13		50	211	
							BERMUDA & CARRIB..		10		11	2	
POTATO, DRP/DRH (OCT)	14	717	1,111	1,440	2,740	249	POTATO, DRP/DRH (OCT)		734	623	1,005	3,615	
CANADA.....	34	73	417	570	2,740	101	CANADA.....		137	314	670	2,325	
EC-TWELVE.....			14	74	242		EC-TWELVE.....			2	145	137	
OTHER WEST EUROPE					19		OTHER WEST EUROPE				18	123	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20	117	562	667	1,204	129	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		67	313	93	763	
							JAPAN.....		47	229	64	505	

U.S. EXPORTS

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COMMODITY					COMMODITY				
REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL		
(REG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	(REG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	SEASON	
POTATO, DRD/D (CONT)				HERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	1	1	1	
PHILIPPINES.....	61	4	61	4	153	WALNUTS, SHLD.. (AUG)	1,054	1,638	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	64	55	73	99	CANADA.....	75	106	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	3	.	3	53	EC-TWELVE.....	431	992	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	45	2	51	SPAIN.....	182	426	
TREE NUTS						GERMANY, FED. REP	27	154	
ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL)	741	401	2,450	1,361	4,754	ITALY.....	144	131	
CANADA.....	113	116	323	293	584	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	42	34	
EC-TWELVE.....	40	.	208	8	700	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	252	431	
GERMANY, FED. REP	40	.	114	.	304	AUSTRALIA.....	125	66	
FRANCE.....	.	.	19	.	193	JAPAN.....	89	342	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	0	.	91	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	15	20	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	28	54	87	233	MID. EAST & N. AFR	40	36	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	163	18	293	50	630	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	175	25	
ISRAEL.....	20	.	52	.	157	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	13	
KUWAIT.....	41	.	99	.	154	OTHER.....	14	1	
SAUDI ARABIA.....	43	12	72	50	140	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	7	45	
JORDAN.....	60	.	70	.	130	CANADA.....	4	5	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	62	96	374	110	514	EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	
MEXICO.....	45	94	310	109	409	FRANCE.....	.	.	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	3	13	5	20	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	
OTHER.....	347	140	1,130	802	1,983	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	12	
INDIA.....	347	140	1,174	802	1,958	HONG KONG.....	2	4	
PECANS, UNSHLD. (OCT)	91	85	174	165	678	SINGAPORE.....	.	7	
CANADA.....	19	65	58	117	197	JAPAN.....	.	1	
EC-TWELVE.....	72	19	102	79	356	AUSTRALIA.....	1	1	
UNITED KINGDOM...	69	.	88	19	257	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	27	
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	9	.	50	MEXICO.....	.	26	
GERMANY, FED. REP	4	.	4	.	41	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	12	6	49	ALMONDS, PREP.. (JUL)	3,201	3,369	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	1	.	3	8	CANADA.....	67	152	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	1	7	EC-TWELVE.....	2,241	1,240	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	1	.	61	GERMANY, FED. REP	1,132	427	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	1	FRANCE.....	580	277
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1	UNITED KINGDOM...	172	265
WALNUTS, UNSHLD (AUG)	8,674	11,265	36,237	37,105	42,689	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	105	560	
CANADA.....	714	413	1,765	1,098	2,627	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	610	1,233	
EC-TWELVE.....	7,087	3,100	26,860	30,405	28,990	JAPAN.....	498	1,145	
GERMANY, FED. REP	4,530	4,154	9,137	11,149	9,297	MID. EAST & N. AFR	120	161	
SPAIN.....	301	1,132	7,650	8,149	8,542	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	14	18	
ITALY.....	640	1,112	3,719	3,974	3,833	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	4	
NETHERLANDS.....	226	1,194	3,141	5,183	3,256	OTHER.....	45	1	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	33	515	1,622	1,552	1,671	HOPS			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	34	362	325	726	662	HOPS..... (SEP)	102	25	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	77	21	156	49	617	CANADA.....	.	5	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	615	1,310	5,492	3,205	8,108	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	2	
MEXICO.....	251	341	4,759	1,664	7,343	JAPAN.....	.	2	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	10	31	10	19	12	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	81	10	
OTHER.....	.	.	.	14	0	BRASIL.....	81	10	
PISTACH, UNSHLD (SEP)	42	69	182	176	1,236	COLOMBIA.....	.	.	
CANADA.....	10	6	36	6	284	ARGENTINA.....	.	.	
EC-TWELVE.....	.	12	21	57	375	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	10	.	
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	30	262	OTHER.....	10	9	
FRANCE.....	.	12	.	12	47	HOPS EXTRACT.. (SEP)	262	240	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	15	1	17	58	CANADA.....	22	.	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	19	78	69	288	EC-TWELVE.....	.	29	
CHINA (MAINLAND)...	.	.	18	31	137	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	
HONG KONG.....	2	10	37	15	84	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	29	.	
AUSTRALIA.....	12	6	12	6	34	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	210	249	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	15	.	15	.	COLOMBIA.....	72	.	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	1	33	5	126	MEXICO.....	157	271	
MEXICO.....	.	.	33	0	110	BRASIL.....	.	20	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	.	0	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	.	
OTHER.....	.	1	14	9	111	OTHER.....	.	2	
ALMONDS, SHLD.. (JUL)	9,411	8,227	63,712	36,444	138,312	WINE (1000 GALLONS)			
CANADA.....	378	481	1,370	2,778	2,581	GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	407	593	
EC-TWELVE.....	4,429	3,125	34,417	13,869	48,433	CANADA.....	294	219	
GERMANY, FED. REP	2,366	1,545	20,104	9,705	37,943	EC-TWELVE.....	98	132	
FRANCE.....	296	751	5,793	3,879	9,947	UNITED KINGDOM...	57	94	
UNITED KINGDOM...	462	386	4,292	2,124	7,990	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	12	12	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	705	1,451	6,751	4,767	10,575	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	19	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,148	2,841	7,526	8,916	20,026	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	71	114	
JAPAN.....	1,781	2,103	5,435	7,215	15,342	JAPAN.....	55	91	
AUSTRALIA.....	154	150	647	425	2,179	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,122	304	2,749	500	5,337	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	36	17	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	560	138	259	287	1,739	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	114	89	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	24	5	31	BAHAMAS.....	19	20	
OTHER.....	67	119	9,122	742	27,496	LA & MW ISLANDS..	39	15	
USSR.....	.	.	9,728	.	26,671	NETH. ANTILLES..	74	14	
PECANS, SHLD.. (OCT)	72	60	155	157	700	OTHER.....	1	2	
CANADA.....	32	14	74	81	411	ESSENTIAL OILS			
EC-TWELVE.....	39	30	45	51	190	LEMON OIL..... (NOV)	42	24	
GERMANY, FED. REP	20	.	20	.	94	CANADA.....	0	1	
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	18	24	18	24	49	EC-TWELVE.....	10	21	
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	13	7	18	48	UNITED KINGDOM...	1	21	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	6	34	22	42	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	.	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	0	0	2	0	10				
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	.	2	40				

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER : 1985 : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON	COMMODITY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER : 1985 : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
LEMON OIL... (CONT)				FRANCE.....	7	7	61
EAST ASIA & PACIF.				NETHERLANDS.....	7	4	29
JAPAN.....	4	2	2	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	0	34
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	0	1	1	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	24	70	242
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	0	JAPAN.....	12	49	13
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	22	1	22	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	4	5	44
OTHER.....	0	0	0	HONG KONG.....	5	14	25
ORANGE OIL... (NOV)	90	111	90	MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	1	1
CANADA.....	3	1	3	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	8	10	139
EC-TWELVE.....	10	24	10	MEXICO.....	5	5	70
NETHERLANDS.....	1	5	1	BRAZIL.....	2	3	17
GERMANY, FED. REP	4	8	4	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	4
FRANCE.....	1	6	1	OTHER.....	0	4	24
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	2	1				
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	0	0	SPEARMINT OIL (NOV)	61	17	51
SWITZERLAND.....	0	0	0	CANADA.....	1	1	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	37	11	EC-TWELVE.....	22	7	22
JAPAN.....	3	12	3	UNITED KINGDOM...	5	1	5
HONG KONG.....	2	20	2	FRANCE.....	11	0	11
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	0	ITALY.....	5	0	5
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	66	37	66	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	0	0
MEXICO.....	66	13	66	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	31	5	33
COLOMBIA.....	0	0	0	JAPAN.....	20	1	20
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	0	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	0	1
OTHER.....	0	12	0	HONG KONG.....	1	3	1
				MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	0
PEPPERMINT OIL (NOV)	55	123	55	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	4	4
CANADA.....	2	1	2	MEXICO.....	3	3	3
EC-TWELVE.....	20	36	20	BRAZIL.....	1	2	1
UNITED KINGDOM...	5	13	5	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	0
GERMANY, FED. REP	6	3	6	OTHER.....	1	0	1

FS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 42 DEGREE BRIX
CWF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEM: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER : 1985 : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER : 1985 : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS				AUSTRALIA.....	0	733	544
APPLES..... (JUL)	8,472	9,117	44,478	REP SOUTH AFRIC	75	514	188
CANADA.....	5,225	4,950	10,482	PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	2,753	5,217	51,187
NEW ZEALAND.....	0	0	12,114	HONDURAS.....	303	472	26,379
CHILE.....	0	0	361	COSTA RICA.....	1,432	3,026	11,229
REP SOUTH AFRIC	0	10	10,852	DOMINICAN REPUB	295	1,026	5,278
FRANCE.....	3,234	4,149	6,061	MEXICO.....	59	35	5,313
BANANAS..... (JAN)	219,383	266,398	2,732,674	KIWIFRUIT... (OCT)	203	8	936
ECUADOR.....	52,486	64,306	670,532	NEW ZEALAND....	203	8	936
HONDURAS.....	36,576	43,676	523,937	CANNED FRUIT			
COSTA RICA.....	37,079	42,262	486,650	APRICOTS... (JUN)	326	1,019	1,747
COLOMBIA.....	37,072	43,385	394,063	SPAIN.....	292	757	1,430
PANAMA.....	31,496	23,548	319,818	ISRAEL.....	10	85	93
RASPBERRIES (JAN)	5	7	6,503	MANDARINS... (JAN)	3,381	2,941	41,627
CANADA.....	5	5	6,237	SPAIN.....	1,765	716	19,432
STRAWBERRIES (JAN)	910	964	3,369	JAPAN.....	1,523	1,641	15,079
MEXICO.....	631	674	2,350	CLIVES, TOTAL (NOV)	6,778	7,289	6,798
NEW ZEALAND.....	166	255	321	SPAIN.....	6,107	6,635	6,107
GRAPEFRUIT... (SEP)	420	0	435	-BRN,N GR/PP (NOV)	215	192	216
BAHAMAS.....	402	0	402	GREECE.....	182	194	182
MEXICO.....	0	0	0	-BRN,GR,N RP (NOV)	730	525	730
LEMONS..... (AUG)	852	897	10,220	SPAIN.....	409	354	409
CHILE.....	699	0	6,141	MEXICO.....	273	58	273
SPAIN.....	137	0	1,773	-BRN,RP,N GR (NOV)	37	56	37
BAHAMAS.....	16	897	2,199	GREECE.....	12	39	12
LIMES..... (APR)	3,413	1,509	23,554	-BRN,RP/GRN (NOV)	160	165	160
MEXICO.....	2,605	1,340	20,051	SPAIN.....	157	141	157
BAHAMAS.....	774	116	2,970	-PITTED/STUP (NOV)	5,529	6,164	5,529
TANG./MANDAR (NOV)	1,965	3,993	1,965	SPAIN.....	5,490	6,058	5,490
MEXICO.....	1,950	2,454	1,950	-PRP/PRS NEC (NOV)	126	192	126
SPAIN.....	15	946	15	GREECE.....	64	75	64
JAPAN.....	0	569	0	SPAIN.....	37	61	37
ORANGES..... (NOV)	270	742	270	PEACHES, ALL (JUN)	2,717	1,397	15,394
MEXICO.....	13	573	13	GREECE.....	786	1,299	2,080
SPAIN.....	16	0	16	SPAIN.....	1,576	18	4,918
ISRAEL.....	0	2	0	CHILE.....	131	0	2,925
GRAPES..... (JUN)	108	23	29,633	REP SOUTH AFRIC	15	0	2,690
CHILE.....	0	0	4,606	PEARS..... (JUN)	2,382	63	11,348
MEXICO.....	0	0	22,259	SPAIN.....	2,057	26	2,645
MANGOES..... (JAN)	1	294	36,843	REP SOUTH AFRIC	92	0	3,789
MEXICO.....	0	36	28,457	AUSTRALIA.....	0	15	2,538
HAITI.....	0	225	7,853	PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	11,102	16,078	215,000
CANTALOUPEES (MAY)	278	1,050	34,622	PHILIPPINES....	4,279	8,933	109,046
MEXICO.....	81	774	30,193	THAILAND.....	4,275	4,380	73,727
MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	635	2,271	11,576	MIX,N TROPIC (JUN)	1,069	1,100	10,567
MEXICO.....	451	1,238	8,461	MEXICO.....	740	567	3,254
GUATEMALA.....	90	761	1,757	ITALY.....	102	0	2,275
WATERMELONS (APR)	856	513	65,125	REP SOUTH AFRIC	0	34	1,876
MEXICO.....	741	361	63,783	GREECE.....	20	0	379
PEARS..... (JUL)	646	270	3,776				
CHILE.....	0	0	78				

U.S. IMPORTS

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON (UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS: CURRENT	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS: CURRENT
DRIED FRUIT							MEXICO.....	12,838	31,399	26,897	55,431	408,257	
APRICOTS....(JUL)	486	1,276	1,456	2,681	2,761	2,761	ASPARAGUS....(OCT)	675	1,317	1,336	2,023	9,924	
TURKEY.....	352	1,258	1,203	2,280	2,378	2,378	MEXICO.....	292	386	911	944	8,670	
DATES, 4/PITS(SEP)	33	31	50	50	608	608	CANNED VEGETABLES						
IRAN.....	.	.	.	.	437	437	PIMIENTOS....(AUG)	650	1,041	2,168	2,635	9,087	
CHINA (MAINLAND)	3	17	6	28	73	73	SPAIN.....	650	1,041	2,167	2,622	9,082	
DATES, PITTED(SEP)	24	10	67	48	2,190	2,190	TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	4,807	4,020	17,598	19,132	63,087	
IRAN.....	.	.	.	.	1,022	1,022	MEXICO.....	622	136	2,697	731	15,902	
TUNISIA.....	.	.	.	.	448	448	PORTUGAL.....	773	1,040	5,113	7,159	14,815	
PAKISTAN.....	.	.	.	.	428	428	ISRAEL.....	1,608	1,042	4,180	4,320	14,382	
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	1,486	1,086	2,651	1,922	3,352	3,352	TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	1,071	723	4,311	3,936	15,070	
GREECE.....	1,294	913	2,339	1,618	2,832	2,832	ISRAEL.....	581	333	2,476	2,117	6,534	
TURKEY.....	163	127	269	237	397	397	ITALY.....	387	117	963	524	5,594	
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	851	1,527	931	3,323	3,389	3,389	SPAIN.....	30	197	321	844	1,726	
MEXICO.....	799	1,343	824	3,102	3,137	3,137	TOMATOES....(JUL)	8,485	6,781	32,177	31,652	90,450	
FIG PASTE..(SEP)	27	96	45	96	3,189	3,189	ITALY.....	3,781	3,563	15,131	17,450	45,622	
SPAIN.....	.	96	18	96	2,684	2,684	SPAIN.....	3,070	1,393	10,002	7,402	25,295	
TURKEY.....	.	.	.	.	357	357	ISRAEL.....	1,604	1,313	4,786	3,379	13,542	
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)							ARTICHOKE..(JAN)	1,437	1,799	15,960	17,920	17,540	
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	1,501	2,442	12,464	12,816	32,883	32,883	SPAIN.....	1,426	1,770	15,747	17,758	17,299	
GERMANY, FED. R	247	682	2,248	2,916	7,372	7,372	ASPARAGUS....(APR)	103	236	1,761	1,502	2,595	
ARGENTINA.....	459	277	4,103	2,142	6,882	6,882	MEXICO.....	.	16	1,031	208	1,337	
AUSTRIA.....	137	425	1,559	1,425	3,264	3,264	CHINA (TAIWAN)	90	169	542	1,087	899	
NETHERLANDS..	106	26	901	749	2,776	2,776	MUSHROOMS..(JUL)	5,540	6,666	28,867	28,744	73,448	
SPAIN.....	378	152	902	508	2,683	2,683	CHINA (TAIWAN)	1,254	1,669	8,954	9,371	23,062	
REP SOUTH AFRIC	55	.	912	523	1,958	1,958	CHINA (MAINLAND)	1,504	2,821	8,080	9,351	19,864	
FCOJ.....(DEC)	38,598	33,873	428,347	392,149	428,347	428,347	HONG KONG.....	1,326	1,695	6,994	7,068	19,110	
BRAZIL.....	36,660	32,197	415,097	359,364	415,097	415,097	FROZEN VEGETABLES						
GRAPE/CONC.(JAN)	1,969	3,440	27,500	27,265	28,514	28,514	PEAS.....(SEP)	276	567	2,083	1,887	8,311	
ARGENTINA.....	1,072	1,532	17,051	9,747	17,445	17,445	CHINA (TAIWAN)	59	257	466	865	3,769	
BRAZIL.....	335	1,476	6,053	11,902	6,275	6,275	CANADA.....	162	306	947	1,015	3,136	
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	1,410	3,194	15,641	27,740	20,518	20,518	BROCCOLI....(SEP)	2,202	4,192	5,141	11,016	45,206	
PHILIPPINES..	1,397	3,056	15,081	27,030	19,767	19,767	MEXICO.....	1,494	3,038	3,446	7,699	38,259	
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	4,044	4,057	43,479	51,708	48,725	48,725	GUATEMALA..	663	1,050	1,604	3,074	6,197	
PHILIPPINES..	2,347	2,239	18,783	21,185	20,752	20,752	CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	2,153	2,188	5,504	5,183	17,563	
THAILAND.....	373	1,201	11,792	19,227	14,436	14,436	MEXICO.....	1,823	2,079	4,681	4,633	15,798	
BRAZIL.....	610	439	4,941	5,074	5,193	5,193	OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	632	409	5,779	4,918	7,587	
FROZEN FRUIT							DOMINICAN REPUB	112	.	3,288	2,205	3,555	
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	498	482	4,400	4,316	4,634	4,634	EL SALVADOR....	417	343	1,861	1,948	2,362	
CANADA.....	498	482	4,399	4,235	4,633	4,633	GUATEMALA.....	91	66	554	713	1,586	
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	120	700	1,755	5,901	1,992	1,992	POTATOES....(SEP)	2,693	2,013	9,019	6,671	35,529	
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	465	673	465	465	CANADA.....	2,601	1,901	8,831	6,418	34,785	
CANADA.....	40	19	379	615	458	458	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.						
YUGOSLAVIA....	14	326	293	2,796	391	391	MUSHROOMS..(JAN)	92	74	916	939	995	
UNITED KINGDOM.	.	19	320	382	334	334	JAPAN.....	39	29	426	350	458	
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	1,002	856	26,982	22,007	26,982	26,982	CHINA (TAIWAN)	14	10	181	200	195	
MEXICO.....	205	445	22,264	16,468	22,264	22,264	KOREA, REPUBLIC	12	21	103	175	121	
POLAND.....	726	295	3,833	3,163	3,833	3,833	CHILE.....	20	.	115	96	117	
FRESH VEGETABLES							TREE NUTS						
BEANS 2/.....(OCT)	56	366	235	509	14,136	14,136	COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	4,119	3,994	43,960	37,055	47,978	
MEXICO.....	2	99	2	104	12,885	12,885	PHILIPPINES..	3,567	2,916	37,906	30,408	41,118	
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	1,192	1,224	1,624	2,066	13,998	13,998	BRAZIL/UNSHL(AUG)	639	182	2,197	1,857	5,051	
CANADA.....	1,191	1,260	1,623	2,024	12,546	12,546	BRAZIL.....	637	142	2,144	1,811	4,974	
CARROTS 2/.....(OCT)	11,830	10,307	22,869	19,918	61,955	61,955	PISTACH, UNSH(SEP)	3,225	48	6,386	189	12,466	
CANADA.....	10,970	9,909	21,742	19,319	55,022	55,022	IRAN.....	3,090	8	6,234	8	10,662	
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	334	97	1,686	851	6,589	6,589	BRAZIL/SHLD(AUG)	471	824	1,879	1,731	4,434	
CANADA.....	329	78	1,579	799	4,251	4,251	BRAZIL.....	388	704	1,373	1,234	3,018	
MEXICO.....	.	.	.	.	1,393	1,393	PERU.....	67	104	439	398	1,127	
CELERY.....(OCT)	178	185	1,221	652	7,127	7,127	CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,540	4,608	20,048	19,528	45,574	
CANADA.....	57	28	1,035	424	3,804	3,804	BRAZIL.....	1,477	969	6,958	4,875	20,950	
MEXICO.....	.	60	.	60	1,977	1,977	INDIA.....	1,619	2,668	10,894	12,641	20,400	
GUATEMALA.....	122	96	184	150	1,192	1,192	FILET, SHLD(AUG)	2	7	213	100	1,886	
CUCUMBERS....(OCT)	5,967	11,953	6,551	12,824	182,331	182,331	TURKEY.....	.	.	174	48	1,745	
MEXICO.....	5,864	11,845	6,266	12,593	172,186	172,186	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)						
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	335	412	374	418	16,789	16,789	HOPS.....(SEP)	411,371	52,392	412,406	409,240	7,807,451	
MEXICO.....	283	408	283	408	15,983	15,983	GERMANY, FED. R	399,168	.	399,179	.	6,088,525	
GARLIC.....(OCT)	544	403	981	727	16,992	16,992	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	.	.	355,967	1,230,644	
MEXICO.....	42	.	141	37	10,003	10,003	GRAPE WINE						
ARGENTINA.....	.	.	.	.	3,309	3,309	(1,000 LITERS)						
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	73	52	418	66	9,892	9,892	CHAMPAGNE....(JAN)	8,986	9,414	51,999	48,245	59,642	
MEXICO.....	.	19	.	19	6,545	6,545	ITALY.....	4,271	3,999	24,443	19,636	27,757	
CANADA.....	72	15	394	32	3,256	3,256	FRANCE.....	2,487	2,849	14,351	14,643	16,268	
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	103	238	176	704	11,059	11,059	SPAIN.....	1,837	2,298	11,060	11,813	13,146	
MEXICO.....	44	122	51	372	9,975	9,975	TABLE WINE..(JAN)	44,858	30,952	384,834	294,051	422,615	
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	3,533	5,905	5,343	7,436	108,587	108,587	ITALY.....	24,741	14,131	202,942	140,830	221,226	
MEXICO.....	2,843	4,979	3,620	6,049	86,486	86,486	FRANCE.....	10,743	9,370	93,428	85,607	104,377	
CANADA.....	543	553	1,358	696	18,795	18,795	GERMANY, FED. R	4,640	3,191	50,245	33,671	54,338	
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	2,296	4,335	4,698	6,515	106,925	106,925	FT WINES/VERM(JAN)	2,487	2,501	19,234	17,707	21,370	
MEXICO.....	1,375	3,097	2,919	4,345	94,764	94,764	ITALY.....	1,078	1,194	9,698	8,488	10,673	
POTATO, SEED.(OCT)	311	285	394	285	27,974	27,974	SPAIN.....	1,126	1,026	6,515	6,309	7,392	
CANADA.....	311	285	394	285	27,955	27,955	CUT FLOWERS						
POTATO, TABLE(OCT)	8,871	20,017	13,249	29,801	106,292	106,292	(1,000 UNITS)						
CANADA.....	8,871	20,014	13,244	29,768	106,036	106,036	ROSES.....(JAN)	17,698	16,984	156,032	199,564	168,653	
SQUASH.....(OCT)	2,852	3,595	3,409	4,074	57,542	57,542	COLOMBIA.....	13,000	13,713	124,897	158,498	133,252	
MEXICO.....	2,800	3,578	3,353	4,049	55,276	55,276	CARNATIONS..(JAN)	55,325	49,156	568,928	563,354	620,326	
TOMATOES....(OCT)	13,110	31,699	27,363	56,081	422,201	422,201	COLOMBIA.....	54,382	47,714	548,310	542,189	597,340	

1/ UNITS OF MEASURE FOR JUICES: APPLE -- 1000 GAL 71 BRIX. FCOJ -- MT OF 65 BRIX. PINEAPPLE CONC. -- MT OF 60 BRIX.
PINEAPPLE N CONC. -- 1,000 LITERS. 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
BRN: BROWN N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH

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